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Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

ONE YEAR.....$6 00
SIX MONTHS.....3 50
ONE MONTH.....60

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in our behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

☞WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE **Hon. NAT. WOLFE** AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.

☞We publish this morning the speech of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, made at Lexington last Monday. One or two extracts we reproduce here:

Still, I was for the war. Notwithstanding the Confiscation Act, notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, I have still advocated the prosecution of the war. While the rebellion was before me, while the great enemy of my country was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign intervention—fighting all the world, if necessary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration. I thought it my duty to tell Congress and the Government that we thought these measures were impolitic and unconstitutional. But, still, it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces. Our Constitution and laws might all be violated, or suspended; it would be of no use to stop to talk. After the war is over, the people may, in their wisdom, correct the errors and repair the mischief, and prevent further encroachments on the Constitution and their rights. This is my opinion, and I am free to express it, as I feel free to express every other sentiment or conviction of my mind. * * * *

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to resent it—by what? By refusing to fight the rebellion—by refusing to give money or men for the prosecution of the war. Will that better the matter? Will that course save you, and save our glorious country and Government? If you offer no resistance, you surrender to it and lose your manhood.

There is one side of the position. It presents a difficulty all admit who don't see that the Administration and its party will be compelled to change their programme of the war as soon as the popular branch of Congress demands it. Of course no change will be made until it is demanded. The Administration will have no excuse to change, even if they desired it, without an imperative demand that was obliged to be heeded.

But now look at the other side, and we give Mr. C.'s own account:

In pursuance of these principles, I voted against the bill for enrolling the militia. When it was called up on its passage, I asked, is it the intention of this bill to require that the slaves of my constituents shall be enrolled in the militia, and that free negroes shall thus be enrolled also? That seemed to be the intention of the bill; and an amendment was offered that under the provisions of the law free negroes and slaves should not be enrolled. The amendment failed, and I voted against the bill. [Applause.] I wanted the whole power of the country employed to put down the rebellion; what is the whole power of this country? What country is it? Whose Government is it? Is it not the white man's country, the white man's Government? [Great applause.] It is the white man who boasts of his liberty and of his free Government, and is he to shrink from defending it, and call in his slaves to assist him? Shall the liberties of this great country be dependent upon slavery for their preservation? I turn with scorn from the idea. [Cheers.]

And again:

When one of the military appropriation bills came up, a proposition was made that none of the money appropriated by the act should be applied to raising negro regiments, or to pay for the emancipation of slaves. They would not allow a vote upon the proposition, and because of this I retained my vote. I did not want to vote against it, because it made appropriations for the war, and I didn't want to vote for it, because a majority refused to agree that no part of the money should be applied to pay for negroes.

The distinguished gentleman does not say he is sorry for these votes, nor promise to do so some more hereafter. Yet the audience applauded his determination, from first to last, to go on with the war, notwithstanding the objectionable programme, and also applauded his refusal to vote men or money on the only conditions upon which men and money could be had.

It is right to go on unconditionally, and right to refuse the means to go on, except upon conditions. Mr. Crittenden says he voted in pursuance of principle; of course we don't expect any change.

We are to infer that he will do as he has done, and we believe he will. But he does not intend to surrender to the rebellion, or give up the Government. We don't expect he will, after all he has done to preserve it. He will do the best he can, is the whole of it, and we believe he will.

There is no doubt but the whole unwise and unconstitutional programme of the war can be changed by the Lower House of Congress, if a majority desire it. All they want is the nerve to do it. The country will hold that majority responsible.

☞There was no period in their history when the Roman people appeared so great as after the frightful rout at Cannae, in which the republic sustained a loss of eighty thousand men, according to one account.

[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

As the Advertiser is one of the papers that believes Hooker to have gained a great victory, we don't know whether he proposes the threatened rebel Capital or Washington shall be compared with old Rome. For ourselves, we are strongly of the opinion that President Lincoln is hardly a good representative of the wise and able Roman Magistrates.

☞The New York Times exhorts Rosecrans to action. He need not exhort our Western armies. If the grand army of the Potomac will only keep the recruits from Richmond away from Murfreesboro, Rosecrans will do the rest in time. This Western army don't march up the hill and then march down again. The rebels do that about here. So no more exhortations of the sort down East. Do your own work—take Richmond.

☞The Washington Chronicle thinks those who censure the Administration don't take enough into consideration—the duty of protecting Washington. If the timidity of our officials make that the paramount aim, it will end in being a question whether we shall acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy or they ours.

☞Mr. Secretary Welles has submitted to a committee of scientific men the question whether it is possible for the enemy to "board" an iron-clad vessel, and if the consequences would be the same as if the hull had originally been made of boards.

☞The Tribune's correspondent says we would have succeeded in defeating the rebels had Hooker been found capable of giving an order at a certain time. What that order should have been, ought to be made known.

CRUEL.—The Herald says one result of the late battle is certain: that Hooker is not the man competent to criticise McClellan.

☞The consequences of the recent deplorable disaster on the Rappahannock will be felt, not only in our own country, but abroad, and we ought to look them boldly in the face. It follows quickly after the failures at Charleston and Vicksburg, and cannot fail to create a sentiment among the European powers, which look with no friendly eye to our country, that it is impossible to overcome the armed forces of the rebels. We do not accede to this opinion, but it is only right for us to consider what effect such a belief will have upon our foreign relations.

England has never been a friendly nation; and, while she has been too timid to openly propose, as France has, a mediation, yet we all know that she uses every effort to convince the Emperor that it is his duty to interfere.

We have seen that previous to this, Mr. Minister Adams had, by a strange blunder, created a cause of irritation between both France and England and this country, and although he has made the best explanation he could under the circumstances, still the irritation will continue after its cause has been removed.

While we do not admit that this will result in an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation, there is no doubt but it will be a great step towards it. It is hopeless that after that recognition we can remain at peace with those powers. There will be hundreds of causes of irritation and counter-irritation, likely to produce hostilities.

As much cause, therefore, as we have to be offended with Great Britain, it would be foolish to engage in any irritating controversy just at present. It is our duty to eat humble pie now, reserving action for the future.

Another thing is clearly certain, that our foreign affairs cannot stand another important defeat, and any risks ought to be avoided.

It is time, we think, therefore, for an entire change in the Cabinet to be made, and for the old leader to be restored to the army of the Potomac. He is clearly our safest man, and as we have said, we cannot now afford to hazard anything.

☞Whichever route Hooker may take it may be regarded as certain he will lose no time in being on the war path again.

[Exchange.

Whichever one he may select, we only pray he will not meet with such a rout as lately.

☞A. Buford raised a brigade of only six hundred men, instead of three thousand, as it was claimed he did or would raise. Bragg speaks of Buford's small brigade of six hundred.

☞The Herald thinks if McClellan is not called upon to carry on the campaign of Virginia he will be very apt to be called upon to carry on the Presidential campaign next year.

☞Some Union Generals have suffered in reputation by the battles on the Rappahannock, but it is only natural that a *Stone*-man remains in *statue* quo.

☞The country has furnished plenty of men, but the Administration can't furnish *the* General. That's what's the matter.

☞The Washington Chronicle has sent Vallandigham to the Tortugas. We don't believe General Burnside has.

☞Indications are that the conscription will begin to be enforced, in at least some of the States, at an early day.

☞Has the newest mode of fastening on false hair anything to do with patent locks?

MCCLELLAN AND PORTER—THE RETURNED SOLDIERS.—The Thirteenth regiment, indeed all the regiments of the army of the Potomac now returning, come back friends of McClellan and Fitz John Porter. Nearly every man in the Thirteenth wears a McClellan badge, and some of the men had photographs of McClellan and Porter pinned upon their coats when they arrived.

Alderman Hebing, one of the committee of arrangements who went to Elmira, informs us that the feeling among the returned soldiers there appeared to be unanimous in favor of McClellan. He says it was reported that the Provost Marshal at Elmira had spoken disrespectfully of Little Mac, and the returned soldiers talked of paying their respects to the gentleman in a manner that would not have pleased him. The Thirteenth regiment, on its way from Elmira to Canandaigua, put a fellow off the cars who denounced McClellan.

After the dinner at the City Hall on Saturday evening, the Thirteenth gave hearty cheers for sundry persons in response to the call of Lieutenant Colonel Schoeffel. When he said "three cheers for Little—you know who!" such a shout was never before heard in that hall. The soldiers of the Thirteenth threw caps to the very ceiling, and manifested such enthusiasm as had not before been shown at the reception. At the mention of Porter's name they were scarcely less animated.

We hope that in respect to the feelings of our gallant soldiers who have just returned from the field, those of our citizens who have been wont to indulge in abuse of McClellan and Porter will be milder in their tone, and those presses which delight in assailing those brave Generals, will be less vindictive in the manifestations of their hatred.

[Rochester Daily Union.

THE SPY SYSTEM.—Under Abolition rule we are fast falling into all the vilest, most repulsive, and dangerous practices of despotism. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, a full-blooded Abolitionist, of course, writes as follows:

The time has come, and this is the place for committees of safety, whose business it shall be to watch spies and sympathizers. * * * Union Leagues are well enough, but they are not, as at present organized, thorough enough. * * * In every township a committee of safety is needed. * * * Their duties would be those of voluntary aids to the Provost Marshals, to furnish lists and keep watch of suspicious persons," &c.

To which the Cleveland Plain Dealer replies:

Listen to this Austrian spy! this fellow who proposes a gang of sneaks, who will go prowling about people's bed-rooms to hear suspicious talk; this Abolition Titus Oates, who proposes an organized gang of slimy hangers-on in society. Let them organize their sneaking committees, and every honest citizen will provide himself with a good cowhide, and if he catches one of these whelps sneaking into his private apartments he will flay him out of his boots.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—At six o'clock Wednesday morning the boiler in the grist mill of Messrs. Trow & Stapp, at the head of West street, on Crooked creek, near Madison, exploded, instantly killing Lewis Hagerdorn, a laborer; seriously injuring Mr. Payne, the miller, and slightly injuring Tom Todd, the colored engineer. Hagerdorn and Payne were buried in the ruins of the engine-room, which was completely demolished. The explosion was caused by want of sufficient water in the boiler at the time the engine was started. The damage done the mill is estimated at three thousand dollars.

☞We have news that there is a considerable body of rebel cavalry in the neighborhood of Burksville, Ky. One report is that they have crossed the river. There is no doubt but that they will, if possible, enter Kentucky to feed and pillage as a military necessity. There is a sufficient Federal force in that portion of the State to look after them, and the next news we may expect will be that they have either precipitately fled, or that they have been captured.

☞The National Intelligencer remarks it has long since discovered that what is "captious" or even "treasonable" in conservative journals is only the intensification of patriotism in journals of other tendencies. Their right to carp at the President and even to make light of his capacity is assumed as indisputable.

OUR FARMERS.

Their homes are their castles—their hearthstones a throne;
They rule without scepter the kingdom they own;
The stalks and the vines and the fruit-bearing tree,
Are subjects that bend not to tyrants the knee;

But bend with the weight of the harvest and field,
Ever loyal and faithful, a harvest to yield.
No planning and plotting among them is known—
No traitor the sovereign would strike from his throne.

He stands 'midst his acres of grass, wheat and maize,
Like Crusoe, "the monarch of all he surveys;"
His banks are the earth-banks and stand on his farm;
The banks that are safe when the panics alarm.

The stock is the cattle—not fancy in breed;
The shares are the plow-share that score for the seed,
Not quoted on 'Change in the broker's array;
But shares on which Nature will dividends pay,

Their banks are not those which the widows condemn;
No officers pilfer deposits from them;
If small the potatoes that in them are found,
Yet none are so small as we find out of ground.

The farmer with appetite ever can eat
The bread on his table, "as good as the wheat;"
And loving most dearly his wife, he may utter,
"My bread and my wife! I'll not have any but her!"

With juice of the apple the wife then may fill
The glass in which linger no tremors or ill;
And she may respond that, whatever betide her!
Most happy she'll be with her husband beside her!

There's many a hearth where the embers are glowing;
There's many a heart with its joys overflowing;
The hearths and the hearts from the world's rude alarms,
Are safe in the homes that are reared on our farms.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, AT LEXINGTON, KY.

To the People of the Seventh Congressional District.

Fellow-Citizens: I desire to address you very briefly on subjects connected with our present national difficulties. But it will not be necessary for me to attempt to retrace the history of the war. It is written in the memory and upon the hearts of all our people. I desire only to present to you some general views in relation to it, which will enable me better to explain and you better to understand the course which I have pursued as your representative for the last two years. During that whole period subjects of the deepest interest have engaged all minds and hearts, from the fireside of the humblest citizen to the halls of Congress and the council-chambers of the President. By a clear understanding of this course of your representative, you will be able to determine for yourselves the propriety of his views. I have endeavored to perform my duty with a heart faithful to your rights and your honor, but you shall be the judges of my success.

I have changed no opinion that I know of during the varying circumstances and in the fearful necessities of this war. Men may well change their opinions when circumstances change, as they have done so often during the past two years; and he is not a wise man, nor an expedient one, who does not employ circumstances, and guide himself by them to some extent, always, however, being true to principle. I saw the rise of this rebellion, but I could hardly realize the fact that civil war was to come in this fearful form upon us, nor could you. The idea was strange to the American mind that treason or rebellion could exist against a Government so free and popular as ours. Who was there, we thought, to rebel against the people? In all other revolutions it is the people who have revolted against the Government; but here, it would seem, there could be no civil war or revolt, unless it was against the people themselves. But so it was. I did what I could to prevent it; and, if the proposition I offered had been accepted, I think I might say with confidence there would have been no war, and I should have had the satisfaction of believing that I had done something in the way of saving my country from its greatest calamity; but that honor was not reserved for me, nor that blessing for my country. The compromise was rejected; the rebellion and the war followed. It was a rebellion without just cause; so I then thought, and so I still think. The Administration up to that time, Mr. Lincoln having been inaugurated, had done nothing of injustice to any section, or State, or individual. Throughout this great land no single individual could be pointed out, to whom the Government had done injustice; no man from whom the Government had taken property, or whose liberties had been encroached upon; no man who had been unjustly imprisoned.

Upon what, then, was the rebellion founded? Lincoln had been elected, and with him came into power those who had elected him, principally from those who favored abolition. Upon this single fact they founded an apprehension that the new President and new Administration, with the Congress elected, would use their power for the purpose of abolishing slavery and despoiling them of their rights. Upon this apprehension they set to work to involve their country in the certain calamities of this tragic war. Was a mere apprehension a sufficient ground for such a proceeding? Is war, with all its calamities, to be resorted to because men apprehend some danger may come upon them? There ought to be the most solid and convincing reasons, and a certainty of actual mischief, in order to justify such a resort to arms. It is one of terror and desolation, of vice and crime of every sort; and before a resort to such a remedy they ought to know that danger was positively certain and the remedy sure. Apprehension was not sufficient. It was simply the apprehension that Congress might, in the course of its legislative action, abolish the institution of slavery. What ground was there for such an apprehension? They could only imagine that it was the wish of a certain party to do what they feared. But that very party had engaged, in its platform upon which Lincoln was elected, that the constitutional provision in regard to the right of slavery in the slave States should be recognized; that slavery should not be interfered with by Congress. Another thing that rendered this apprehension unreasonable is this: if they (Southern Congressmen) had retained their seats, it would have been physically and mentally impossible for Lincoln, and his friends in Congress, ever to have passed such a measure. [Applause.] Thus you see that, both constitutionally and naturally, there was an impossibility that the apprehension which they pretended to entertain should be realized. No such danger could have approached them. But this apprehension was industriously circulated through the South, and the people were stirred up against the Government to such a degree that violence against it broke out, and from that day to this we have had the bloodiest, the saddest and greatest of all wars—the most momentous in its consequences, for on the result of this war hangs the stability of the greatest Government the world has known. It involves, to a mighty extent, the destiny of mankind, the liberty and welfare of the human race.

In the presence of these momentous consequences, I have endeavored to act in a manner worthy of my constituents, and worthy of my country. Of course, I was for the war. What war could be more just? Here was a rebellion raising its fratricidal hand against the Government—against the most peaceable, happy, and prosperous people that the sun ever shone upon. In the midst of all our blessings, which were indicative of Heaven's high favor, as though recognizing the divinity of free government, suddenly there arises, not a foreign enemy, not an alien jealous of our prosperity and greatness, but our own brethren arise, with arms in their hands, ready to tear us to pieces, and avowing their purpose to overthrow our Government and our liberties, and set us adrift again upon the wide ocean of experiment. Where could we ever hope to find a better Government? Where could we ever hope to find men more competent or true to the people than those who made this Government of ours? Who is to supply, in these latter days, the place of Washington, the place of Madison, the place of Jefferson, the place of Chief Justice Marshall, the place of Alexander Hamilton? Who shall supply the places of these mighty intellects? Are the demagogues of the present day equal to the task? They are ready to attempt it, and believe that, if you would give them a chance, they could, before another morning's sun, produce a constitution and form of government much better than that of Washington and the other great men of his time, who took weeks and months to perfect the one we inherited from them.

Now, how could I, a native-born Kentuckian, be otherwise than for the war to defend and preserve this glorious Government of ours against the rebellion? I was for the war, and have been a supporter of the war all the time. But I wanted to see nothing ignoble in this contest. I thought that a plain, straightforward, manly way, would be the best in putting down the rebellion. I wanted no indirection. I looked upon it as a national contest, and desired to see all party feeling abandoned. It was a war of defense on your part. God had given you an inheritance greater than any vouchsafed to any other nation; and should you basely surrender it without a struggle, saying to the rebels, "take it and do as you please with it?" That would have been ignominious—the like of which never was heard of in history. It was for the preservation of our Government and our territory, and we should pursue it, regardless of cost and sacrifice. These were my sentiments, and I thought we should pursue the war as a national object with no mean party scheming. I would have regarded any man who should attempt to divide the people on party questions as a malefactor, and treated him as such. Entertaining these views, yet with some apprehension that, in the shock of war, there might be some revival of ancient party feeling that would lead to the use of this war for other purposes than that for which alone it ought to be prosecuted, the effect of which would be to divide our people, I offered a resolution, for the purpose of clearly defining the object of the war, to the end that neither Whigs, Abolitionists nor Democrats should deviate from it for party purposes. Congress adopted this resolution by an unexampled majority. Thus the course of the war seemed to be marked out. It should not be prosecuted for the accomplishment of any sectional purpose, to subvert the interest of any State or the institutions of any of the States. They shall remain unmolested. The whole object of the war should be to re-establish the Constitution and the Union. To this course Congress was pledged, and I thought that I had done a good thing. Neither Abolitionists, Democrats nor Whigs should trouble us with the introduction of any of their peculiar claims. We had the nation to fight for, and not party dogmas.

But, my resolution proved ineffective. My apprehensions that the shock of war might change the national feelings of Congress were verified. Still, I was for the war. Notwithstanding the Confiscation Act, notwithstanding the Emancipation Proclamation and the emancipation laws, notwithstanding the policy of raising negro armies, and the talk about negro equality with white men as soldiers—and I voted against them all—notwithstanding their adoption, I have still advocated the prosecution of the war. While the rebellion was before me, while the great enemy of my country was before me, I was still for the war, without an armistice, regardless of foreign intervention—fighting all the world, if necessary—till the rebellion is put down. I was dissatisfied with the policy of the Administration. I thought it my duty to tell Congress and the Government that we thought these measures were impolitic and unconstitutional. But still it was our duty to fight the rebellion; it was the greatest danger, and it was right in our faces. Our Constitution and laws might all be violated or suspended; it would be of no use to stop to talk. After the war is over, the people may, in their wisdom, correct the errors and repair the mischief, and prevent further encroachments on the Constitution and their rights. This is my opinion, and I am free to express it, as I feel free to express every other sentiment or conviction of my mind.

I am, therefore, for the prosecution of the war until it shall have accomplished its end. To the dissolution of this Union, I never will subscribe. I am an old man, and could scuffle out the few remaining days of my life without being compelled to sanction a proposition for the dismemberment of the Union; but, notwithstanding, from principle, for the perpetuation of free government, I would prosecute this war as long as there is a rebel in arms, threatening that Government, and threatening Kentucky especially. The rebel Government claims Kentucky as its own, because some of her recreant sons have gone off into its service. Yes, the rebels say, we will have Kentucky anyhow; it isn't worth while for her to struggle. You have, therefore, something more than a general interest in this war; you have a particular one. The South wants you; you have a rich country, and are prosperous; you can pay taxes; you are a soldierly, fighting people, and if they can conquer you, you may be made to serve them well. What Kentuckian will not say, the war shall be prosecuted to the last extremity by those who were born in "the land of fair women and brave men?" [Great Cheers.] I tell you, the rebellion never shall, never can subjugate you, if you are determined they shall not. [Applause.]

Now, it is proposed by some, in their anger against the Government, for violating its pledge in that resolution to which I have referred, to resent it—by what? By refusing to fight the rebellion—by refusing to give money or men for the prosecution of the war. Will that better the matter? Will that course save you, and save our glorious country and Government? If you offer no resistance, you surrender to it, and lose your manhood. But if you fight it out, we can easily repair all the damage which the people, in their judgment, may think has been committed on the Constitution and laws. I hope to live to see this done. I hope to see it done in a manner worthy of a great nation—not by a mob, or with any violence. I want to see it done in accordance with those forms of law that will give it dignity hereafter. A wise man must regulate and reconcile his duties, and discharge them all in the best order he can. Admit that it is our duty to see that these encroachments upon our liberties are corrected, that no bad precedents may be left for justifying future encroachments. That is one duty. But here is the rebellion, with the sword uplifted; is it not our duty to save our country first, and then turn around and save the Constitution? [Great applause.] The measures to which I have alluded are obnoxious, but the rebellion is more so. [Still greater applause.]

My countrymen, the great issue, and the greatest issue that the events of this world ever brought about, is the preservation of the country entire. You have the greatest country, and the greatest government the world ever saw in a country springing up in a manner that astonishes and awes the civilized world; and to put down this rebellion is necessary to its preservation. Shall we do it? Shall we, the sons of revolutionary sires, shrink from a war, even with our own brethren, when it is necessary in order to maintain our rights, our liberties, and our country? I want to make no opposition to these measures, obnoxious as they are, inconsistent with my hostility and determination to overthrow the rebellion. That comes first, and must receive immediate attention. I am not a man that has ever indulged in clamors and seditious policy; I am not a man to give way to virulent, personal feelings; I have never forgotten proper decorum toward those in authority. The President I believe to be a most well-meaning and excellent man; and it is not by denouncing his views, it is not by the language of passion and reproach that errors in public affairs can be righted, and the Government conducted successfully. Neither on this nor any other occasion has it been my habit to make an outcry and clamor; but, when usurpations of power are made dangerous, and when encroachment upon my liberty and the liberty of my constituents, and upon the Constitution, intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made, I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic cannot exist. If every man should close his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain a free Government? Nobody. A people who cannot discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, can not be a free people, and do not deserve to be. But it is not necessary that it be done with passion. You are a portion of the people of the United States; act in a manner becoming your high character. Sedition does not become it; clamor does not become it. Action, at the proper time, and in the proper manner, according to legal and constitutional provision, is what we want, and what the world has a right to expect.

The question now before us is simply this: Are you for the country and the Government? I am. As for the little party scheming about emancipation and negro equality, I am opposed to it. But still I am for the war, since the war is clearly necessary to save the country and the Constitution, in which and under which alone these errors can be corrected. This war was unexpected; it was a new subject for the thoughts of our people. Who could see his way clear through this night of storm? The wisest man could only feel, and cautiously plan, and advance step by step. He had a Union to save, and it became him to move cautiously; and he who, under such circumstances, would give way to his own personal presumption and folly, and endeavor to make use of the great catastrophe to accomplish little party or sectional purposes, comes far short of his duty. I have endeavored to avoid this weakness; how far I have succeeded you, my friends, must be the judges.

I have no anxiety about returning to Congress. I would not sacrifice a hair's breadth of any of the opinions I have given you for a dozen seats in Congress. I am too much of a Kentuckian, and have seen too much of Congress for that. In pursuance of these principles, I voted against the bill for enrolling the militia. When it was called up on its passage, I asked, is it the intention of this bill to require that the slaves of my constituents shall be enrolled in the militia, and that free negroes shall thus be enrolled also? That seemed to be the intention of the bill; and an amendment was offered that under the provisions of this law free negroes and slaves should not be enrolled. The amendment failed, and I voted against the bill. [Applause.] I wanted the whole power of the country employed to put down the rebellion. What is the whole power of this country? Whose country is it? Whose Government is it? Is it not the white man's country, the white man's Government? [Great applause.] It is the white man who boasts of his liberty and of his free Government, and is he to shrink from defending it, and call in his slaves to assist him? Shall the liberties of this great country be dependent on slavery for their preservation? I turn with scorn from the idea. [Cheers.]

I am not without sympathy for these people. I believe there is more affection for the black man in Kentucky than in the whole of New England; not that I believe the people of New England are hypocrites about slavery. They are more fanatical than you are, but you have more real kindness toward the blacks. You will shake hands with the old negro more cordially, and give him greater comfort than those people who have never been accustomed to his ways. This is the result of the force of habit and of association, but the advantage is real. But what white man is there who is willing to make himself an equal with the negro—to stand side by side with him in the daily walks of life—to sleep with him—to shed his blood with him as an equal in the battle for our country? No, sir; I believe the white man is a superior race, and I will not be the man to let our race down, or, what is the same thing, raise up an inferior race to an equality with him. Never! I will endeavor to make my countrymen believe to the last—for it is a glorious delusion, if it is not a fact—that this race of ours is the greatest and noblest people on earth. The belief, at least, will go far to make them such. I don't want any negro armies to help save our country. What brave old Kentucky father could hail with triumph the return of his son from the war, if that son should say—"Oh, but, father, I had a negro to go before me, and when a shot came he had to take it." Such ignominious patriotism no noble-hearted father, could take pride in. I would rather see our young men brought home corpses, than see them saved by such unsoldierlike means. It would leave no wreath on the patriot brow. What more glorious conduct than to fight for one's country when necessity demands it! And if we who claim it as our own are not sufficient for the contest, or basely throw it upon our slaves, do we not show ourselves unworthy to possess the great boon? What a disgrace would it be to have history record that we and our children enjoy the liberty saved from destruction by the hands of our slaves? A few more of our sons might die on the battlefield, but more of them would live in imperishable glory hereafter.

Again, when one of the military appropriation bills came up, a proposition was made that none of the money appropriated by the act should be applied to raising negro regiments, or to pay for the emancipation of slaves. They would not allow a vote upon the proposition, and because of this I retained my vote. I didn't want to vote against it, because it made appropriations for the war, and I didn't want to vote for it, because the majority refused to agree that no part of the money should be applied to pay for negroes.

I believe I have thus given the general principles which guided my conduct during the last Congress, as your representative. When I came home from Washington this spring, it was with no expectation or wish to return. I cherished the desire that the remnant of my life might be devoted to quiet, and christian reflections and associations. But I have permitted myself, against much opposition on my part, to be persuaded that it was the wish of the people that I, having been so long in Congress, and being so familiar with the great questions connected with the welfare of the nation, should represent them yet another term, in consideration of the time of great trial which is upon us.

In conclusion, let me say that it is to our interest to bring this war to a conclusion as soon as possible. My chief objection to the obnoxious measures of the Administration, is that they exasperate the enemy, and tend to prolong the war; not that the rebels do not deserve the penalties they impose, for they have made themselves richly deserving of them all; but it was to our interest to bring the war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. But let us fight through it as best we can. The enemy challenges us; he is in our way; he stands before us, defying us with all the boldness of the Philistines of old, and especially defying you Kentuckians, and proclaiming his determination to make you his spoil. Will you hesitate what course to pursue? I don't make war upon the South because I hate the South. It is not from any personal feeling against the South, but it is because I condemn their conduct and hate the principles they are endeavoring to carry out. I don't love the South the less, but I love my country more. My hostility is the result of principle, which is the same, morning, noon and evening—in the morning of the year, and at the noon and evening of every year. The mere politician says he is angry with the South; but there is nothing reliable in anger; it is passion, and may change any hour or day, and be against you when you think it will be for you.

The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard-bearer of freedom will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fall and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land.

But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other power make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; and we can whip them all, in the defense of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not! I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe, war alone can save us, and war it must be. England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condole with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth: both England and France want your country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided in order to weaken you, that by weakening they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent. But they are a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defense of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well known brogue—"and all Ireland is ready too!" Great and continued applause.] That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement, and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of its danger; and we will beat off the combined forces as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy, and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on all sides, the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be a wiser people. We shall know what it is to rebel. We will know that it is no holiday frolic; no mere beating of drums and firing of blank cartridges. Our Southern brethren seemed to think that there was no more harm in rebellion than in going to church. It was merely a turning to the right or to the left. But they have found out their mistake. They now know what it is to have civil war, and we will have no more rebellions after this one is disposed of. We shall go on in our grand march, prospering and to prosper. I look forward to peace, to a successful termination of this war, which will secure a reliable peace, sad as is now the prospect. Whether Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock or not—whether Richmond is taken or not—whether in defeat or victory—my determination is to stand by and maintain the Government, and do all I can to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war.

THE COST OF AN ENGLISH WAR.—The London Times, in an article discussing the probabilities of a war between England and America, censures our people for their sensitiveness, and asks: "Will nobody tell the Americans that the beginning of a war with Great Britain would certainly be the independence of the South, and its end, in all probability, the collapse of their Government, and the dissolution of their Confederacy?" All of which is very curt and very neighborly. But will no one tell the people of Great Britain that the beginning of a war with America would certainly be the independence of Ireland, insurrections throughout the kingdom, and the destruction of her commerce, and its end, in all probability, the overthrow of the aristocracy, the conquest of Canada, the estrangement of Australia, the loss of all her colonies in America, and the decay of the prestige and greatness that have made England powerful and illustrious? We do not desire a war with England. Our influence, such as it is, will be thrown against it; but when the question becomes a catalogue of selfish considerations, we can equal the Times, and outnumber it. England has as much to lose as America, and on that point we are even.—[Phila. Press, 11th.

The Campaign on the Rappahannock.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Thursday, 3 A. M. }

The campaign of General Hooker is over, and the operations of the Army of the Rappahannock, upon the results of which many had looked with hope, and all with anxiety, have ended in complete failure. Commencing with the most flattering promises of cheering and decisive victory, it has terminated in defeat—in disaster.

The confused and fragmentary accounts already published can give no adequate realization of events which the past nine days have developed; and a resume, in connected order, of the various movements, maneuvers and conflicts can alone convey a correct idea of how far we were successful, how far we were defeated, and the causes of the present result, as far as they can be discerned.

The difficulties of the position in which the army was placed are too well known to need much explanation. A wide river and forty miles of earthworks were in front of the enemy for their defense. To carry this position by a front attack, in face of such obstacles, was simply impossible, and to throw the entire army across the river above or below these works would necessitate an abandonment of the present base of supplies at Acquia Landing, for with our supplies and communications thus exposed the enemy could not possibly fail to take advantage of it. How, then, could the difficulties of the position be successfully met and the enemy be driven from their intrenched position? The following seems to have been the plan which was adopted, and which was in a great degree successful:

THE PLAN.

A portion of the army, about half of it, was to cross the river near Fredericksburg and pretend to renew the attempt in which Burnside had been previously unsuccessful, and accomplish two objects—first, to hold the enemy's force at that point; and second, to protect our communications and supplies while the other half of the army should make a crossing above the fortifications, and, sweeping down with the greatest rapidity to the rear of Fredericksburg, take a strong position and hold it until they could be re-enforced by the portion of the army engaged in making the feint, which was to withdraw from its position, take the bridges to the point of the river which had been uncovered by the flank movement, and the whole army was thus to be concentrated in the rear of Fredericksburg. The following outline of each day's operations will show to what extent this bold and hazardous plan has proved successful, and in what degree and for what reason it has resulted so unfortunately.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 26 AND 27.

On Monday, the 26th, was commenced the execution of this plan. Three corps, the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth, were ordered to march with eight days' rations to Kelly's Ford, near the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Gen. Slocum, of the Twelfth corps, was placed in command, and on Tuesday night the force intrusted with the important part of executing the flank movement had reached the point at which they were ordered to cross the Rappahannock. Tuesday night, also, three other corps, the First, Third and Sixth, were sent to Franklin's crossing, three miles below Fredericksburg, to be ready to undertake the crossing simultaneously with the other corps at Kelly's Ford on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY.

The enemy were evidently not prepared to resist the crossing at either point, and the affair was so well managed that both divisions of the army had established themselves on the west bank of the river and covered their bridges without any serious opposition by the enemy.

Gen. Sedgwick, who commanded the three corps of the left wing, made no forward demonstration, except enough to attract the enemy and prevent them from turning upon the detachment which was forcing its way toward the rear of the enemy's works in command of Gen. Stoneman. Gen. Hooker had personally superintended the passage of the troops at Kelly's Ford, and returned while they pushed on toward the Rapidan at Germania Mills, where they crossed successfully and made some progress beyond before Wednesday night.

THURSDAY.

Sedgwick still threatened the enemy, and held them near Fredericksburg while Slocum pressed on from the Rapidan and took his position across the plank-road (the enemy's line of retreat toward Gordonsville) at Chancellorsville. Couch's (Second Corps), which had remained at Bank's Ford, now moved up to the United States Ford, and crossed to join General Slocum. General Hooker also rejoined, and took command of the four corps thus concentrated in the rear of Fredericksburg and across the line of the enemy's retreat. It was now time for this detachment to take the defense and hold their position until the other corps should join them, and, the army thus united, be enabled to meet all the forces which the enemy might bring against them. Thursday night there was sharp work on both sides to outmaneuver the other. The enemy had now learned with sufficient certainty that a large force was in their rear in the direction of Chancellorsville, and that Stoneman's cavalry was greatly endangering their railroad communication, and they were moving accordingly away from Sedgwick toward the rear of Hooker, between Chancellorsville and the Rapidan, by the roads at the south of the plank road, which was in our possession. While leaving Sedgwick's front the enemy made unusual demonstrations of camp fires, as if concentrating there, and similar devices were resorted to on our own side. But neither deceived the other, for both were moving away, and on our side a portion of the bridges were taken up immediately, and the Third corps moved all night toward the United States Ford to join with Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville.

FRIDAY.

While the First and Third corps were moving from the left wing to join General Hooker at Chancellorsville, and while Jackson was taking a circuitous route to reach the rear of General Hooker's line between Chancellorsville and the Rapidan, two divisions—Syke's of the Fifth corps, and Williams of the Twelfth—pushed on nearer to the rear of Fredericksburg, skirmishing and fighting with the enemy, who showed slight resistance in that direction. The enemy were thus driven before them for four miles, when General Hooker, for some reason, ordered them to fall back and regain his lines at Chancellorsville. By night his army was all concentrated except the Sixth corps, and ready for a forward movement to the rear of Fredericksburg hights. The main body of the enemy had now moved away from their works at Fredericksburg, and were preparing to attack our army on the right in a direction from which, if beaten, they could successfully retreat, and from which it was hardly expected they would meet us.

SATURDAY.

General Hooker occupied the day in awaiting the attack of the enemy, which was evidently expected in front. The movement of the enemy seemed to indicate that they were retreating, and as the main line of their retreat was occupied by our forces, an attack to recover that line was confidently expected. What was the surprise, then, to find Stonewall Jackson, on Saturday afternoon, upon our extreme right and rear, between Chancellorsville and Germania Mills? A most furious and desperate attack was made, and the right of our lines, which was held by the Eleventh corps, was almost instantly broken, and the panic-stricken men, in utter confusion, with and without muskets, hats and coats, rushed headlong from under fire down the only road which led to the bridges, and no power on earth could have stopped or prevented the complete and disgraceful route of the soldiers who have hitherto shown better qualities under their former commander. General Howard could have no control over the cowardly fugitives, who stopped not to look back until they had reached the Rappahannock. So disgraceful a panic has not been seen in this army.

The Third corps, under Gen. Sickles, was interposed in the breach thus made, and the excellent coolness of this officer, with the better qualities which his corps exhibited, saved the further progress of the panic and the rout, and the evil was temporarily stayed. But the poison was infused; the other corps had witnessed the utter confusion and panic of one full corps, and their enthusiasm was from that moment dampened, and the confidence they had hitherto felt in their success under General Hooker was lost in the reflection that they could place little confidence in one another.

The gallantry of General Hooker here shone out conspicuously, and every one will admire the self-sacrifice with which he threw his own life in the extreme of peril to restore the confidence of his men and put an end to the panic which had been created.

But a little ground was lost in this event, yet all had an ill-boding sense of fear that our men would not prove reliable and that our successes thus far were but to prove fruitless in the end. This rout of the Eleventh (formerly Sigel's) corps *was* the crisis. This was the turning point, from which our succeeding misfortunes can be most distinctly traced. Saturday closed the operations of the first week, with doubtful prospects of the final result, and the previous successes of the right wing seemed destined to end in disaster.

Sedgwick, with the Sixth corps, had at this time withdrawn to the east bank of the river, taken up his bridges and replaced them again directly in front of Fredericksburg, and prepared for an assault on the morrow of the earthworks back of the town.

SUNDAY.

The assault of Gen. Sedgwick upon the heights of Fredericksburg was commenced on Sunday morning. A more determined and desperate attack has not been made. No men ever attacked the fortifications of an enemy with more enthusiasm or vigor. The bank was steep, the fire of shot and shell was terrific, and the slaughter of Gen. Sumner's corps four months ago gave little promise of success. To almost certain death the men charged up and carried the works, drove the artillerists from their guns, captured twelve pieces of the best and heaviest artillery, and many prisoners of war in their trenches. With the heaviest losses, Sedgwick followed up his success with the boldest energy, and pursued the enemy towards Chancellorsville, with the purpose of uniting with Gen. Hooker at that place.

But this brilliant success came too late, for the enemy held the plank road which the rout of the Eleventh corps had yielded to them on the previous night; and the enemy was enabled to throw any sufficient force against him to prevent his junction with Hooker. This was speedily done, and soon Sedgwick's fine corps, the largest and perhaps the best of the army, was cut off from communication either with Hooker or with Fredericksburg, and, thus isolated, was compelled to fall back upon the river at Bank's Ford, where bridges had been thrown over, by which, if severely pressed, he could make safe his retreat across the Rappahannock again. Thus followed misfortune on misfortune, not for lack of skill or bravery, but for the conduct of the miscreants who had fled from their position on the previous night almost upon the first attack of the enemy.

But another repulse was sustained on Sunday morning by the army near Chancellorsville. The enemy renewed the attack and again drove back our lines for half a mile. From the large brick house which gives the name to this vicinity the lines of the enemy could be seen sweeping slowly, but confidently, determinedly and surely, through the clearings which extended in front. Nothing could excite more admiration for the best qualities of the veteran soldier than the manner in which the enemy swept out, as they moved steadily on the forces which were opposed to them. We say it reluctantly, and for the first time, that the enemy have showed the finest qualities, and we acknowledge on this occasion their superiority in the open field to our own men.

They delivered their fire with precision, and were apparently inflexible and immovable under the storm of bullets and shell which they were constantly receiving. Coming to a piece of timber, which was occupied by a division of our own men, half the number were detailed to clear the woods. It seemed certain that here they would be repulsed; but they marched right through the wood, driving our own soldiers out, who delivered their fire and fell back, halted again, fired and fell back as before, seeming to concede to the enemy, as a matter of course, the superiority which they evidently felt themselves. Our own men fought well. There was no lack of courage; but an evident feeling, apparently the result of having been so often whipped, or of having witnessed the rout on the night previous, that they were destined to be beaten, and the only thing for them to do was to fire and retreat. The enemy felt confident that they were to be victorious, and our own men had, from some occasion, imbibed the same impression. Our men showed lack of earnestness and enthusiasm, but no want of courage. All that they needed was the inspiration of a series of victories to look back upon, and an earnestness and confidence in the success of the cause for which they were fighting. Thus ended the Sabbath, and another chapter in this series of our disasters.

MONDAY.

Another day of misfortune, and the day was hardly ushered in before the enemy in force came down upon the detachments which had been thought sufficient to hold the works upon the heights of Fredericksburg. First a brigade, then a division, then a larger force came in upon them, and after strongly contesting the position they were compelled to yield and fall back under the protection of the town. The enemy formed their line of battle on the outskirts, and within the town the two brigades of General Gibbon held them in check as long as could be. Many wounded men here in the hospitals, and the position was maintained as long as possible. At length the ground was given up, the troops were withdrawn, the bridges taken up, and Fredericksburg was given back to the enemy.

They were now at liberty to turn their attention to Sedgwick, and they lost no time in concentrating their forces against him. They were too strong for him.

After a most obstinate fight, in which the enemy were almost successful in destroying his bridges, and the possibility of his escape, he made good his retreat also to the east bank of the Rappahannock. His losses were appalling. He suffered terribly, and in their retreat there was much confusion and disorder among the troops. A few at the first onset laid down their arms and yielded themselves up prisoners without firing a musket, but generally the men of this corps displayed the greatest gallantry in fighting, and only yielded when overpowered by superior numbers.

TUESDAY.

By this time the aspect of affairs had become exceedingly dark. The troops were much dispirited, and although they had held their position on Monday, the prospect of meeting the combined forces of the enemy with large re-enforcements, which they were known to have received, was exceedingly unpromising. A severe storm appeared also on Tuesday afternoon, swelling the Rappahannock to a torrent and threatening to carry away the bridge. Tuesday night the army of the Rappahannock was withdrawn and our entire force brought again to this side of the river, with the exception of many dead and wounded, who were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy.

Thus ended the nine days' campaign on the Rappahannock. What was, it would seem, the most difficult part of the task was accomplished most successfully. The army was concentrated in the rear of the enemy's works, and they were forced to come out of them and give battle in the open field. Strange to say, the army failed to beat the enemy on comparatively equal ground and upon even footing.

OUR LOSSES.

During these nine days our losses can hardly fall short of fifteen thousand men. Possibly they will be more.

D. W.

A PAPER GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond Whig, of May 4th, assaults the rebel Secretary of the Treasury in this bitter and sarcastic way:

A slashing pamphlet by Colonel Blanton Duncan, of which Mr. Memminger is the subject and victim, has reached us by mail. It refers to transactions between them in the business of engraving treasury notes, and is so serious in its accusations, and so sharp in its phraseology, that, but for the serene attitude of the Secretary, we should fear that his composure had been disturbed by it. A novel opinion of that functionary is developed by the publication of a note bearing date October, 1861, viz: "Without paper," says Mr. Memminger, "we cannot print treasury notes, and without them the Government must stop." What a blessed thing is paper! We know that we had been in danger from the want of men, of arms, of ammunition, of supplies—but it seems the great, though unknown, danger was want of paper! Let us be thankful that we had a Secretary who appreciated this vital peril and guarded against it.

So the rebel government nearly came to an ignominious end for the lack of paper! But while they have cotton, surely Mr. Memminger can procure paper. We think we see now the purpose of the "cotton loan." The unlucky planters lent their cotton to Mr. Memminger; he sent it to the paper mills; they returned it in the shape of bank note paper; and Mr. Memminger printed on this the promises to pay, with which he settled accounts with the planters. The surplus of paper he retained for the use of the rebel government. Is this the new mint which Mr. Memminger's ingenuity has contrived?

OUR LOSSES.—Although Hooker places the loss of the Union army at ten thousand men, it is to be feared that it is much larger. A detailed statement, in part only, gives the following:

Sickles' Corps—Lost 4,874 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Howard's Corps (the 11th)—Lost officers killed 27; men 102; wounded officers 63; men 985; missing officers 28; men 2,061. Total, 3,120.

Sedgwick's Corps—Lost full 5,970

The Flying Division—Numbered 2,300 before the battle. Only 900 answered to roll-call after the battle.

These make a total of 15,364. But they do not include the Fifth Corps, in which the losses were very heavy, or other divisions that were engaged in the fight. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Republican, puts down the loss as high as thirty thousand.

[Albany Argus.

Daily Democrat.

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FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1863.

CITY NEWS.

JOB PRINTING.

The JOB DEPARTMENT in the Democrat Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

PRINTING MATERIAL FOR SALE.—We have for sale, at a fair discount on cost, for cash, a lot of fonts of wood type, cuts, etc.; also a number of card fonts, display letters, and considerable other material, which we have no immediate use for, being duplicates, and which will be sold together or by the font. Apply immediately to the foreman of our job office. tf

☞Col. Marc Munday, commandant of the post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours and entitled to passes, may obtain them at any hour after seven o'clock A. M.
my8 d&wtf

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Thursday, May 14th.* Here we are! large and happy as life, and twenty times as natural, good looking as ever, and twice as clever. We've been to the country—we've been to grass, living on buttermilk and greens. We got what we went after, and exclaimed veny—vydy—vicy. Here we are, as we said before; and as the *Samuelist* sings so sweetly we thought that "while the lamp held out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." And the "dock" was honored with a few American citizens of African persuasion, and some other gentlemen of *leisure*.

O! wurld, wot air yew kummin' tew?
For men an' wimmin talk delite in
Bein' hear be 4 the jug
For drinkin' whiskay an' far fitein'.

The bell rings, the curtain's riz, and Dan Kelly makes his first appearance before an American audience. Dan, it is said, took a mule that wasn't his own. Dan wasn't in the lion's den, but he ought to have been; he, however, was used up. Dan, here's yer mule.

John Dornington was drunk and cutting up. He took a glass too much, and a Glass took him, and put him in jail. He is a discharged soldier, and $100 for three months settled it with him.

John Brown, who is now under bond for ill-treating his better-half, was up again this morning, for the same offense. John gets drunk, and she says: "He makes me grate drooble, an' calls me pad names; he tinks I pees grazy—I tinks so too, for I mus' die like a hoss!" He says "he goes to see a friend, and he gits sum peer mit him, and she tinks I pees krazy; I pees her husband, py got; she pees te pest man of te whole crowd; she licks me and I licks her." John had to give bail again in the sum of $200 to behave himself for six months to come. It will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown.

Milly Board, a yaller gal, whipped a little white girl named Laura Green. Witnesses recognized and sent before the grand jury. She was bailed.

Peace warrant by Catherine Cumings vs. Margaret and Mary Buckley. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

The Court then adjourned until half past two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—John Hale was placed on trial, charged with stealing a horse and buggy from Jas. Bramin. This is the second man that has been arrested upon this charge. Bail in $300 to answer in the Circuit Court. Committed.

Henry Stepney and Thomas Green (both f. m. c.) were charged with arson. Green was dismissed, and, upon further proof, Stepney was discharged. It all ended in fire and smoke.

John Brown, who was bailed this morning, was surrendered by his security, and gave other bail.

☞Wednesday two or three women with babies came in on the Jeffersonville Railroad, on their way to join their husbands in the Army of the Cumberland. They will probably fail to procure passes here for such a purpose, and may have to remain here for some time, depending on the charity of our citizens, as many others have done. It is time that it were generally known throughout the country that it is very rarely that passes can be got for soldiers' female friends to join them in the army.

☞A lot of soldiers, belonging to the hospital on the corner of Market and Wenzel, went into Peter Merkel's brewery Wednesday night about ten o'clock, and kicked up a row. They went outside and attacked the house with stones, breaking in the doors, windows, &c. We hope the authorities will inquire into this case, for it is a disgraceful proceeding, and such acts should not be tolerated in this city.

☞A horse attached to a wagon, in which were two negro boys, ran away, on Wednesday evening, out Eighth street. On the corner of Eighth and Market one of the boys was thrown out, and his head was run over by the wheels, hurting him badly. The horse then ran down Market street, and ran over two or three children, none of whom, fortunately, were hurt much.

☞Col. Moore, who was appointed Provost Marshal of the city, and who was subsequently removed, has been reinstated by Gen. Burnside, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such yesterday. Major Fitch, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Col. Moore, will resume his former position at the military prison.

☞We noticed a beautiful young fawn and a lot of wild birds, received at the office of the Adams Express Company Wednesday. They were all "alive and kicking," and were captured on the prairies of Illinois. They were the property of our young friend, Alex. Scott, Esq., of this city.

☞Several persons who were very free in expressing their opinions in regard to the Southern Confederacy, Wednesday, were compelled to cross the placid bosom of the Ohio, to remain until the war is over.

☞There is a malignant case of smallpox in the very center of our city, which the Mayor has been repeatedly petitioned to remove to proper quarters. Is it not his duty to have it attended to at once?

☞Two old frame shanties on Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, have been set fire to two or three times during the past week. The folks won't go out, but the fire does each time.

☞A man named Cook was arrested by the military authorities Wednesday, charged with being a rebel mail carrier.

☞Colonel Wm. P. Boone, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, is in our city on a brief visit. He is enjoying excellent health.

☞The school connected with the Jewish Synagogue had a pic-nic Wednesday, in a grove near the city.

☞Messrs. Ehrick and Palmer have our thanks for latest Cincinnati papers.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Wright for Cincinnati papers.

THE CITY.—The city was unusually quiet yesterday. The weather was, indeed, delightful. A cool breeze was kept up for the most part of the day, while the sun shed its radiant beams gently down upon us. It was a "lazy old day"—one well calculated to breed an epidemic in our midst which would perhaps prove quite serious to the population of young gentlemen—of whom we are sorry to say there are a great many in this city—affected with "love and spring fever," or "greenbacks on the brain." We took our accustomed walk and were pleased to notice some very pleasing changes in the nature and looks of things generally. We are glad to notice the fact that a large number of our business houses are being treated to a new suit—a new coat of paint. There are not a few of our mercantile community who ought to put new coats of paint upon their stores, for if they go without it much longer they will catch cold. Besides, we are pleased to notice a great many improvements. The workmen are very busily engaged in the construction of the new and magnificent bank, now building on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, which, when finished, will be one of the most beautiful houses in the United States. We know of other houses building, but they are not of so much importance. The work of improving the general appearance of the military prison is rapidly going on. All the grounds inside and out are being graded evenly and sodded, which, when 'tis finished, will not only make it very pleasant, but beautiful to look at. A gentlemens furnishing store has just been opened in the corner room of the Galt House, which makes a very pretty appearance, and does a thriving business. We went down to the wharf and found a lot of old hay boats, two or three sternwheelers, a tow-boat or two, and a couple of wild Irish women who engaged in a little pugilistic exercise for the amusement of a crowd of the "roughs," who were enjoying the joke hugely. There was little or no business done at all in the city—Adams Express Company did their share. The streets were very lively with ladies. We are always glad to see them out. Nobody was hurt. The day passed off quietly as usual, and we were, indeed, very glad to notice the improvement of morals in this city.

☞Those of our readers who are in the habit of visiting the Police Court room have doubtless seen the person of old "Uncle Billy Gatewood" located on "the dock." Uncle Billy is from Bullitt. He is a remarkable man of his age, but has always a fashion of getting half-seas over every time he pays our city a visit. He is a true specimen of the gentleman from the country, and was once the possesser of a large fortune, accumulated by his own industry. He never did any man a wrong or spoke ill of any one in his life. On several occasions he has been known to get on a regular old fashioned drunk and deliberately give himself up, saying, "I knew where I'd be brought up at, and I did the fair thing by arresting myself." He is sure to appear before His Honor, and always in a good humor. Uncle Billy was up Wednesday morning, having been let off the day before, but this time he concluded the Judge would do him a favor if he would send him to the workhouse, which the Judge kindly consented to do. Billy's face wore an expression of satisfaction as he said what he has a thousand times before of himself, "Accident, Billy."

BENEFIT OF MR. SAM. DRAKE.—This evening has been set apart for the benefit of Sam. Drake, who is well known in this city. Doubtless, many of our old citizens, and a great many of our friends, have not forgotten the extraordinary tragic actress, Mrs. A. Drake. She has kindly consented to appear, perhaps for the last time, on the occasion of her son's benefit. She plays Madame Clermont in the Mothers' Vengeance. The Lady of the Lyons, with a fancy dance, makes up one of the most superb bills offered this season. Let the friends of Sam. Drake give him a bumper to night.

WOOD'S THEATER.—John Owens is undoubtedly one of the most gentlemanly and accomplished comedians we have ever seen; he attracts the most fashionable audiences nightly. To-night he appears in three most excellent pieces, "The Happiest Days of my Life," the "Jacobite" and the "People's Lawyer." John Owens never fails to give universal satisfaction in everything in which he makes his appearance. The company is excellent; indeed, one and all are a number one in the profession. Go to-night.

☞We have been presented with a beautiful and magnificent boquet, for which the young ladies—God bless them!—will accept our hearty thanks.

"Sweet flowers!
Our outer life requires them not—
Then wherefore have they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his faith is dim;
or whoso careth for the flowers
Will much more care for him."

THE COUNCIL.—The General Council transacted a large amount of business last evening, but very little of it was of any very special interest to the public. In the Common Council the petition of lottery venders was laid on the table. The proposed loan of $18,000 to the Board of Trustees of public schools was reported to the Committee on Revision. A number of tavern licenses were granted, and then the Council adjourned.

REMOVAL.—Squire Stephens has removed his office from his old locality on Third street, between Jefferson and Green, to the old postoffice corner, and now occupies a room on Third, between Market and Jefferson streets. Mr. L. W. Sale, constable for the district, keeps a desk in the same office.

☞It is reported that a lot of horse thieves and guerrillas have been prowling about the country in the vicinity of Franklin and Cave City. Look out, rebs; you have not yet forgotten that little affair near Franklin, have you?

BROKE HER LEG.—A lady, whose name we were unable to learn, fell out of a swing at Knapp's Garden yesterday, by which accident her leg was broken. She was an attendant at the pic nic given by a large number of our German citizens.

☞There was but very little business transacted in military circles yesterday; very few arrests, though several contrabands were picked up lying about loose. The police did but little, for there was but little to be done.

☞We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. S. W. Raplee & Co. in another column of to-day's paper. They have opened one of the choicest grocery and tea stores in the city.

☞We have received a very appropriate marriage certificate and family record, which is beautifully designed, engraved and published by A. S. Rager, Jr. Every family should have one.

☞Quite a number of convalescent soldiers who have been discharged from the service arrived in this city on the train last evening. Some of them were quartered at the Soldiers' Home.

☞We are indebted to Mr. Bob Lukenbill, the clever Adams Express Company messenger, for Nashville papers of yesterday.

☞Dave Pancost, who escaped from the jail at Newport, has been recaptured at Marietta, Ohio, and brought back in irons.

☞Green peas and strawberries have made their appearance in the Nashville markets.

☞The case of small pox referred to yesterday has been attended to.

☞The train from Nashville brought up two prisoners of war last evening.

GRATIFYING VERDICT.—A case of a good deal of interest came up in the Circuit Court Wednesday. One John Loche, said to be a Cincinnatian, was on trial for robbing a drummer-boy, of the Thirty-fifth Indiana, of $100 at a boarding house in this city. The robber expended part of the money in clothes, a watch, &c.; and, on his way to Cincinnati, was arrested by officer Gilchrist and brought back. Some of the money was secured. His ill-gotten clothes and watch were stripped from him and exchanged with the parties of whom they were purchased for the purchase money. The jury found a verdict of guilty with a refreshing celerity, and sent Loche to Frankfort for five years—the extent of their power. The drummer-boy lacking still about twenty dollars of his orginal sum, it was made up by individuals in the court-room, whose sympathies for the lad had been excited by the trial. We trust the fiendish wretch who could commit such a deed will be put through at the Frankfort penitentiary in a manner most conducive to the interests of the State.

MAN BADLY BEATEN.—Yesterday two noted individuals, who are well known in police circles, attacked Mr. Frank, down town, the proprietor of the Elm Tree Garden, with clubs, butts of pistols, &c. His scull was fractured, his leg broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. The scoundrels are yet at large. One of them is named Rose. It is hoped they may be caught.

☞Any person wishing to purchase a splendid new and light-draught sail boat cheap for cash can be accommodated by calling upon A. Cooper, at Hays & Cooper's, corner of Main and Hancock streets.

☞Paul Jones Greenbee, who was arrested in this city several days ago, was Wednesday released upon taking the oath of allegiance.

☞Another lot of rebel prisoners were sent "over the river" yesterday morning. They go to Camp Chase.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

SHOWING THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, FROE MARCH 10, to APRIL 30, 1863.

To the Honorable, the General Council:

GENTLEMEN—In consequence of the great amount of work thrown into the hands of the Auditor and Treasurer in March, preparatory to closing the accounts of the fiscal year ending March 9, also, the work of closing the books and making off my annual report (now in the printer's hands) as well as keeping up the current business, it was impossible to prepare a report for March, and, I beg to include in this report the business from the opening of the new year to the 30th of April.

RECEIPTS.

Groceries	$2,501 00	
Stores	9,635 00	
Drays	539 40	
Wagons	473 15	
Hacks	155 25	
Carts	208 40	
Confectioners	340 00	
Taverns	6,457 50	
Coffeehouses	5,370 00	
Insurance Offices	1,400 00	
Shows, &c	485 00	
Lottery Offices	666 00	
Lumber Yards	65 00	
Brokers	805 00	
Livery Stables	217 50	
Coal Dealers	80 00	
Pork Houses	100 00	
Horse Auctioneers	60 00	
Peddlers	145 00	
Billiard Tables	100 00	
Hucksters	960 00	
Slave Dealers	100 00	
Beerhouses	450 00	
Fines	48 00	
Ferry Privilege	325 00	
Auctioneers	387 73	
Markethouses	3,300 35	
City Wharf—City's ¾	1,312 25	
" " for Rowan's Heirs	447 40	
Portland Wharf	273 66	
Strader's Wharf	435 40	
Workhouse	37 30	
Hospital	103 00	
City back taxes, paid over by Wm. Kaye and Chas. Elliott	1,085 97	
Memphis br. R. R. tax, by collectors, and balance of $12 58 due by L. & N. R. R. Co	4,172 21	
House of Refuge tax	200 64	
School tax	195 88	
Water tax	1,080 01	
Gas tax	1,119 00	
Vol. Relief tax	282 02	
Fire Department	38 00	
Almshouse	30 00	
McClellan's sureties, collected by Asst. City Att'y	500 00	
City Treasurer's bills receivable—balance of note of C. J Clarke	22 23	
Interest and costs on note	533 72	
J P Gheen refunded this amount overpaid him on schools	463 00	
Costs on back taxes, &c	94 21	
City Taxes—Balance of Gregory and Thixton's bills of 1862	4,408 93	
L. & N. R. R. Co., to pay interest due April 1st on 1,000 city bonds, with commission less Government tax	29,181 33	
Sinking Fund—Semi-annual interest on 41 bonds less Government tax	1,193 10	
Jeff. R. R. Co., to pay interest due May 1st on 199 city bonds	5,999 85	
Total receipts		$88,485 37
Cash in Treasury March 10th, 1863		132,227 32
Warrants outstanding April 30th, 1863		8,787 83
		$229,500 52

EXPENDITURES.

Sinking Fund—Paid F. W. Merz work on Courthouse	633 66	
Hegan & Escott—Glass for Courthouse	7 06	
Jos. Jeans—Salary Jan. 12 to April 12	199 99	
Semi-annual interest on 500 subscription bonds to Lou. & N. R. R Company	15,074 10	
Interest on 18 school bonds	540 00	
A. W. R. Harris—Extra pay	100 00	
Secret Service Fund—Paid Mayor Delph	300 00	
City Revenue—For revenue stamps	1 00	
Rent of box at Postoffice	75	
Beerhouses—Refunded	50 00	
City Schools—Paid J. P. Gheen	940 23	
Jas. Harrison, Attorney for N. Kemp suit	114 32	
City Wharf—For work	84 66	
Markethouses—Paid repairs, gas bills and salaries	420 70	
Rowan's Heirs — Paid Mrs. Boone, Dr. Buchanan and Mrs. Rowan	483 87	
Volunteers' Relief Tax—Paid Mayor Delph	230 00	
Volunteers' Relief Tax—Paid Mayor Kaye	100 00	
Memphis Branch Railroad Tax—Paid 4 bonds	4,000 00	
Memphis Branch Railroad Tax—Paid 51 coupons	1,530 00	
Lou. & N. R. R. Co.—Interest on 1,000 bonds, less Government tax	29,161 33	
Strader's Wharf—To Thomas Shanks for selling old houses	10 00	
Interest due March 17—On 10 bonds to Rogers' heirs	300 00	
Jeff. R. R. Co.—Paid interest due May 1st on 199 bonds, with commission, &c., less Government tax	5,819 56	
Water Tax—Paid interest on 956 city bonds to Water Company, with commission, &c	28,804 50	
House of Refuge Tax—Refunded to K. P. Thixton over-paid	94 49	
Cleaning streets E. D.—March 5th to April 1st	780 75	
Repairing streets E. D.—March 5th to April 1st	711 10	
Intersections E. D	12 50	
Cleaning Streets W. D.—March 5th to April 1st	681 39	
Repairing Streets W. D.—March 5th to April 1st	485 08	
Fire Department—Salaries and expenses for March	2,312 03	
Pumps, Wells, &c.—Repairs and new pumps	261 10	
Police Department—Salaries and expences for March, City Attorney, &c., &c	2,898 09	
City Officers — Salaries for March, and Mayor's three months to April 27th	1,358 29	
Old Liabilities — Work on streets in 1859	106 36	
Hospital expenses and salaries for March	920 94	
Almshouse—Expenses and salaries for March	692 27	
Engineer's Department—Expenses and salaries for March	139 83	
Seventeenth-street Sewer—Paid John Gay in full	2,559 59	
Incidental Expenses—Extra compensation to various officers, moving paupers, salate February 22d, salary of Judge Monroe, cost of April election, &c., &c	3,793 18	
Taxes refunded to H. Zane, collected for L. P. Blackburn	186 53	
Total expenditures		$106,977 73
Warrants outstanding March 10, 1863		15,257 29
Cash in Treasury April 30, 1863		107,265 48
		$229,500 52

Very respectfully,
WM. MCCARRELL, Auditor.
LOUISVILLE, KY., May, 13 1863.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED—To hire a negro man—farm hand—inquire at this office.

☞City and country retailers of first class shoes (ladies and misses), will recollect the special auction sale of Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. this morning (Friday), at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms.

☞The special attention of our readers is called to Mr. C. C. Spencer's sale of buggies, rockaways, spring wagon, harness, furniture and carpets this morning at his auction rooms. A lot of prime cider will be included in the sale.

☞The special auction sale at L. Kahn & Cos., commences at 10 o'clock this morning. This is a good chance for our merchants to buy their goods, as there is no reserve the goods must be sold.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The well known auctioneer, I. Grauman, has just returned from the East, where he has made arrangements with the best shoe and boot manufacturers, also with hat and cap manufacturers and finishing houses, from whom he receives weekly large consignments of the above goods. He would call the special attention of the ladies to his superior stock of fine shoes, &c., children's and misses' wear, and the public generally, to his most superior stock of boots and shoes, hats and caps, and gent's furnishing, feeling that by purchasing your goods at my establishment you can save 40 per cent. Thankful for past patronage, we kindly request a continuance of the same. By calling at No. 406 Market street, you will be shown the best stock of the above goods in this market. I. GRAUMAN.
my14 n&d10

STOLEN—From the commons, between Fifth and Seventh and Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, a dark bay horse, lame in the left fore leg, and enlarged, small white spot on his back, right hind foot slightly white. A liberal reward will be paid for the horse, delivered at this office. my15 dtf

CINCINNATI PAPERS.—Persons desiring to subscribe for either the Commercial, Enquirer or Gazette can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the agents, southwest corner of Main and Third streets.
my14 d6 W. H. EHRICK & Co.

BIRD CAGES.—A very large assortment, and for sale low at J. Sues.

FEATHER DUSTERS.—A fresh supply just received at J. Sues.

☞Ice pitchers, and a very large assortment of plated ware, at Gay's China Palace.
my 13 d2

"THE PLACE"—The place to get an outfit, in the way of men and boy's clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c., is at J. M. Armstrong's, on Main, opposite the National.

FOR SALE—A two-story brick house with nine rooms. Lot 25 by 164 feet, on the north side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth, No. 714. For particulars inquire on the premises. ap16 dtf

NOTICE—REMOVAL.—The Inspector of the weight of tobacco has removed his office to the office of J. L. Danforth, Bullitt street. Orders left at the above place will receive prompt attention. J. C. MANDEVILLE, Inspector for Louisville and Jefferson county.
ap15 d1m

WANTED! WANTED!—Gold, Silver, Demand Notes and Southern money, for which I will pay the highest prices, at my office, Third street, one door north of Green, next to the Capital Drugstore.
ap16 JULIUS MENDEL, Broker.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.—Dr. John Bull's COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS is in a fair way to revolutionize the Pharmacopeia of the western country at least, if not of the United States. The success it has achieved is really wonderful, and bids fair to realize all the extravagant praises that the physicians of Central America have lavished upon the cedron tree for the last hundred years.

☞Here is a good move:
Messrs. Barney, Hughes & Co.: Announce my name as a candidate in the county of Bullit for a seat in the next Legislature of Kentucky, with the declaration that I hope and trust no voter tinctured with Disunion or Abolition will attempt to record his vote for me, or in favor of my election.
CHARLES L. HARRISON.

☞The pole-evil, big-head, swiney and scratches, as well as all other external diseases of horses and cattle, are permanently cured by Dr. Bettison's well known English Horse Liniment

Main depot on corner Market and Eleventh streets, Louisville, Ky, at W. C. Coleman's drug store.

Sold by every druggist in the city and country.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand and will constantly keep a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Customhouse.
PHILIP SPEED,
Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Kentucky.
md3 d6m

☞Gentlemen desiring perfectly-fitting shirts, can have them made to order from measurement, of the best materials, and warranted to fit, at Green & Green's, corner Main and Fourth. They do not send their orders East to be filled, but make them in their own rooms. While they do not pretend to sell goods at old prices, they are prepared to fill orders at Eastern prices.

Messrs. Green & Green make linen and flannel underware to order also.

LOOK TO THE BOWELS.—Every soldier should take knowledge of this, and as he would watch the approach of the enemy so he should watch the approach of disease. Many of our troops are constantly changing climate, diet, water and manner of life, all of which render them liable to diseases of the bowels in every form. Then they should always have a remedy at hand. This remedy may be found in Professor McClintock's Cholera Preventive. Sold by Raymond & Tyler, No. 74 Fourth street, Louisville. ap21 deod&weow

☞We take pleasure in calling the attention of our lady friends to the world-wide popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The felling attachment is acknowledged the most wonderful and useful of all inventions, while the praises for the *braider* are in the mouth of *all* who have seen the beautiful embroidery done with it. Over 110,000 ladies can testify to the excellence and superiority of these machines, which combine *all* the advantages of *all* other machines. The salesrooms may be found at No. 1, Masonic Temple, where *all* are cordially invited to call and examine their operations for themselves.

BURNETT'S ARTICLES.—The ladies will be glad to read the advertisement of BURNETT'S preparations. Their reputation has extended everywhere, and they give the utmost satisfaction. The *Cocoaine* needs only to be tried to be pronounced a superb hair dressing. The other preparations for the complexion, teeth, and handkerchief, are admirable for their usefulness and delicacy of perfume.
[Norfolk Argus.
Sold everywhere. my9 deod3

☞Are you fond of the famous beverage called "cruster?" Do you like "snow-drops?" A Paris coffee is very delicious and healthy in the morning. Milk punch, sherry cobblers, eight year old whisky, and all the spiritnous concoctions mixed by Peter King, at B. R. Warner's Kentucky eating house, are enough to tempt the appetite of the most temperate man in the city. A new feature has been introduced—that of keeping the house open day and night, and setting an extra lunch at 10 o'clock A. M till 4 P. M., and from 10 P. M. till 4 A. M. To call often, call once

MARRIED,

May 12th, 1863, at the residence of W. H. Grainger, Esq., by Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. JOHN A. OUTERLONG, M. D., and Miss KATE GRAINGER.

At the Cathedral, in this city, on the 12th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, Mr. THOMAS A. ALVEY and Miss IONE BENEDICT, daughter of W. P. Benedict, all of this city.

At the residence of B. C. Levi, Esq., on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., by Rev. G. W. Brush, Mr. H. BRIDENTHAL and Miss STATIRA E. HALL.

At Lebanon, Ky., on the morning of the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hogue, Mr. J. R. MIDDLETON, of this city, and Mrs A O SMITH, of Warren county, Ky.

We offer our hearty congratulations to the happy pair, and wish them a long and prosperous voyage over the sea of life, and may no storms of adversity ever lower upon them as they journey to that haven of happiness prepared for "love in old age."

In Nashville, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Harlow, Mr. HENRY M. LOVE of Louisville, Ky., and Miss MARY E. FORD, of Providence, R. I.

DIED,

On the 13th instant, at his residence, in Henry county, Ky., near Jericho, Capt J. M. S. BROWNING, aged sixty-nine years.

At the residence of Mr. Tilford Gregory, in this city, of brain fever, after an illness of ten days, HARRY T. DOUGLAS, son of Henry and Sarah F. Douglas, aged 3 years and 2 months.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL HORSES, ONE DRAY, TWO Carts and Harness for sale on liberal terms. Inquire of JOHN PARKER, Corner Wenzel and Ballard streets, Bet. Jefferson and Green.
my15 dtf [ch Anzeiger]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREEN & GREEN,

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE,
Main and Fourth. 43 College street.

HATS, CAPS, DRESS FURS,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
LINEN, MUSLIN AND WOOLEN
SHIRTS

Made to order from measurement and warranted to fit.

A Complete Stock of Military Hats and Caps Always on Hand.
ap14 dtf

Coal! Coal! Coal!
N. W. HUGHES,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Best Quality of
PITTSBURG & YOUGHIOGHENY
COAL.

Having devoted my exclusive attention during the past twenty years to the

Coal Business,

I feel justified in offering to the public, Coal of the best quality, by the barge or boat load, or by retail, at unusually low prices to suit the times, at my office, No. 100 Fourth street, between Main and Water, east side. I buy and sell exclusively FOR CASH, and guarantee to retail customers good weight, as my coal is all weighed by a sworn Coal Inspector.
se1 dtf N. W. HUGHES.

QUERY.

Why is it that CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?

BECAUSE eminent chemists say so!
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compound
BECAUSE it wears longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously!*
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair!
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected!
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS!

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price $1, $1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.
ap26 deod&w1m No. 3.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative.

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1 and $2 per bottle, according to size. fe26 d&wly

[From the Journal and Messenger, a religious paper of Cincinnati.]

Cure for Dyspepsia.

MR. EDITOR: I feel it due to those who are suffering from dyspepsia to state a remedy, which I have been advised to use, and which has effected a cure. I was afflicted with the unpleasant consequences of indigestion last winter and spring, till my health was despaired of. I have been an opposer to patent medicines generally, but was induced to use "Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters," manufactured in your city. One bottle has relieved me of all those symptoms, and I can now gratify a good appetite upon the luxuries of this bountiful season, without experiencing the exceedingly unpleasant effects which eating even light food caused me a few months since.

I believe this medicine to be good and effective in those diseases of the stomach for which it is recommended. I write this without the knowledge of Doctor Roback or any one concerned, and do it first of all for the good of those suffering from indigestion and its kindred results. A MINISTER.

We know the writer of the above, and that he is what he professes to be—a minister and a gentleman of truth. [Journal and Messenger.

For sale everywhere. ja13 d&wtf

AUGUST ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS--SECOND DISTRICT.

We are authorized to announce Colonel JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr., as a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky. mh20 dJu6*

Major WM. R. KINNEY is a candidate for Congress, in the Second Congressional District, at the ensuing election. mh17 d&wte

FOR CONGRESS--THIRD DISTRICT.

Hon. HENRY GRIDER is a candidate for Congress, in the Third District. mh21 dte

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. J. HEADY as a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District. mh5 d&wte*

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

BOYD WINCHESTER is a candidate for the Legislature, in Jefferson county. ap17 dte

TO

MERCHANTS & SUTLERS

PRATHER & SMITH,

429 Main St.,

Have just received a large stock of

SOFT FUR, WOOL AND STRAW HATS,

AND

Military Hats, Caps and Trimming,

Which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash.
my6

House Established in 1838,
By F. HEGAN.

F. H. HEGAN,

Formerly HEGAN & ESCOTT,

Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French and American Window-Glass, Wall Paper, Looking-Glasses, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials,

AT OLD STAND, NO. 411 MAIN ST. LOUISVILLE, KY.
ap14 d6m

BOARD OF TRADE.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF the Louisville Board of Trade, I have been directed by its President to give six days notice by advertisement in two papers of the city of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association:

That Art. 20 of the Constitution be altered so as to insert the word "loyal" before "person," so as to read as follows:

"Any loyal person engaged," &c., as to the qualification for membership.

That another article be added to the By-Laws under head of Article 9, which shall read as follows:

Every member must subscribe to the following pledge which shall be placed at the head of the roll of members:

We the undersigned, do solemnly and deliberately subscribe to the following pledge:

We will truly support the Constitution and Government of the United States, and in no way knowingly aid the rebellion against the Government, and in all things we will conduct our business and personal acts so as to accord in good faith with the spirit of the pledge, without mental reservation.

And also, that in lieu of the word "pledge" used three times in the proposed additional By-Law, the word "oath" be substituted. And after the word "solemnly" insert the word "swear."
JAMES S. WALLACE,
my15 d6 Sec'y Louisville Board of Trade.

STOLEN,

FROM MY FARM, IN OLDHAM COUNTY, Ky., near Ballardsville, on the night of the 12th of May, a dark chestnut sorrel mare, about 12 years old, has a sore on her right hind heel, some white on the top of her head, and I think some white on her withers. I think she has been taken to Louisville, Madison, Indianapolis, or perhaps to Cincinnati. Any person taking up the mare and thief, or giving information which will lead to their recovery will recieve a liberal reward.
my15 d3&w2* JEFFRY W. ROUEY.

Stolen.

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, IN OLDham co., Ky., on the night of the 13th inst., a dark bay horse, about 15½ hands high, 4 years old with a star in his forehead. Also a dark brown horse, 16 hands high, about 10 or 11 years old, with a star in the forehead, stone blind. I will pay a liberal reward for information which will lead to their recovery. Address
MALIVA BROWN,
m 15 d6* Centerfield P. O., Oldham co., Ky.

STRAYED

FROM THE FARM OF DR. CRUTCHER, Henry county, Ky., about the 1st of April, a sorrel mare, badly hipped a spot in the face. Also, a brown yearling filley, which was with her when last seen. Any information concerning them will be liberally rewarded.
J. B. DORSEY,
84, Market st P. O.,
Or DR. CRUTCHER,
my15 d3&w1* New Castle, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE
EAGLE SHOE STORE.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF BOOTS and SHOES from the manufacturers.

LIST OF PRICES.

Ladies' heel Lasting Gaiters	$1 00
Ladies' heel Lasting Congress Gaiters	1 10
Ladies' fine Lasting Gaiters	1 25
Ladies' Kid heel Boots	1 20
Ladies' very fine quality	1 40
Woman's pegged heel Boots	1 00
Woman's extra quality	1 25
Woman's Kid heel Buskins	1 25
Ladies' Lasting Buskins	75
Ladies' Kid Buskins	75
Misses' Lasting Gaiters	1 20
Misses' Kid Congress Gaiters	1 25
Children's Shoes	25
Men's Kip Brogans	1 25
Men's Wellington Shoes	1 50
Men's Oxford Ties	1 75
Men's Calf Boots	2 75
Boys' Kip Brogans	85
Youth's Shoes	65
Servants' Shoes, cheap.	

Remember the place, No. 430 Market street between Fourth and Fifth streets, opposite the Western Hotel.
ap29 d2p GORMAN & NORRIS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT
No. 404 Third Street,
Between Jefferson and Green.
S. W. RAPLEE & CO.
HAVE THEIR
GROCERIES AND TEAS

OPEN FOR INSPECTION, AND are ready to serve all persons who will favor them with a call.
P. S. All goods sent free of charge to any part of the city. my15

Railroad Notice.

OFFICE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
Jeffersonville, Ind., May 13, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers in this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in this city, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at which time there will be an election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year. Hours of voting from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.
m 15 dtd J. H. McCAMPBELL, Sec'y.

STOLEN.

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, AT HIS residence, in Shelby county, Ky., on the night of the 12th of May two HORSES; one a stallion, 16 hands high, 3 years old, dark bay color, shod all round. The other an iron gray, 15½ hands high, 4 years old, shod all round, and a very good racker. The stallion is in good order and the gray very fat. A liberal reward will be given for the arrest of the thief and the return of the Horses, or for the return of both or either one of the Horses. Any information may be given to Brown & Bryant, at Louisville, or directed to me at Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky.
my15 d6* HENRY C. MOSS

A Large Dwelling House for Sale.

A MOST SUBSTANTIAL STONE DWELLING with eight rooms, cellar, stable, kitchen, and large frame room, suitable for an office, together with more than two acres of ground, is offered for sale. It is situated in Middletown, on the Shelbyville pike. The rooms are large and the grounds in good order. To any one desiring a permanent home, or a summer residence, with the advantage of railroad facilities, or a good pike to the city, this property offers peculiar advantages. Apply to J. H. HARNEY,
my13 dtf Democrat Office.

WANTED.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES. ALSO MULES (2 and 3 years old), for which the highest market prices will be paid by
J. H. DENNIS,
Corner Twelfth and Main streets,
my14 d1m&w4 Louisville.

For Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, ABOUT 30 acres rich Beargrass land, highly improved, four miles from the city, house with seven rooms, fine spring and house, large stable and all other out-buildings, fine fruit and shrubbery, garden and grounds planted, all in fine order, will be sold at auction, at the Courthouse door, on Monday, the 18th inst., or privately. Apply to
my15 d3* J. B. WHITMAN, Agent.

$20 Reward.

STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, IN HENRY county, Ky. on the night of the 10th inst., a black horse, 16 hands high, about 12 years old, quite stiff from chest founder, shows the marks of the harness. I will pay the above reward for any information that will lead to the recovery of the horse or the conviction of the thief. Address
W. P. ASHBY,
m 15 d4* Smithfield, Ky.

FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO THE HIGHest bidder, on Saturday, May 23, a very desirable HOUSE AND LOT, at Horse Cave, Hart co., Ky. The house is new and well built, has two large rooms and hall. The lot contains one acre, and is situated on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
Terms—Half cash and the balance in 12 months.
J. H. OWEN,
my15 d6* Horse Cave, Hart co., Ky.

Sorghum Seed.

A SUPPLY OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES SORGHUM Seed received by
MUNN & CO., 217 Main street.

Sweet Potato Plants.

5,000 OF THE NANSEMOND VARIETY JUST received by
MUNN & CO., 217 Main street.

Rochester Potatoes.

100 BBLS IN STORE—A VERY SUPERIOR ARticle—received and for sale by
MUNN & CO.,
my13 217 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Piano Fortes.

TWENTY SUPERB 7-OCTAVE PIANO FORTES AT prices from $250 to $450, just received.
D. P. FAULDS 223 Main st.,
my15 bet. Second and Third.

GUITAR .

SIX DOZEN BEAUTIFUL GUITAR T PRICES from $6 to $50 just received.
D. P. FAULDS, 223 Main st.,
my15 bet. Second and Third.

LABORERS WANTED.

50 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO GO TO Nashville, to work in a Railroad Depot. Wages $30 per month and rations. Apply to
H. LONG.
At G. H. Graves', Market st., New Albany,
Or at the BALTIC SALOON, Main street,
between Eleventh and Twelfth, Louisville, Ky.
my15 d2*

REMOVAL.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND THE public generally that I have removed my Shoe Store from the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets to the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Market.

Having laid in a new and well selected stock of goods I am enabled to suit all tastes, and will sell a notch lower than can be had elsewhere.
my15 d4 HENRY KURKAMP.

Wanted to Purchase for Cash.

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, in a good neighborhood; must stand back from the street; or, a good Building Lot, with a front of about forty feet; not farther out than Broadway, and between Brook and Tenth streets. Address Postoffice Box No. 1128, or apply in person at No. 517 Main street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth streets. my15 d6*

NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE FALLS CITY MARINE INSTItute will take notice that a called meeting of the above Institution will take place at 8 o'clock, on this (Friday) evening, at Ainslie & Cochran's office. Members will be prompt, as business of very great importance to them will be transacted.
By order of the President.
my15 d&n1 W. R. HYDES, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

248 ACRES OF THE BEST BEARGRASS LAND, situated four miles from the city limits, on the Brownsboro Turnpike road. Terms cash.
Inquire of G. T. BERGMAN,
my15 d6* At Henning & Speed's Office.

WANTED,

TO PURCHASE OR RENT, IN A GOOD LOcality, a house, containing four or five rooms besides kitchen. For particulars address A. D., Democrat office. my15 d3*

Strayed,

ON SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 10TH, from the residence of the undersigned, on the Newburg road, a dark brown horse, about 6 years old and 16 hands high. A suitable reward will be paid for his return.
my15 d6* MRS. E. BASHAM.

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A large House, in the central part of the city. A liberal rent will be paid for one that suits.
J. S. NEWBERRY,
my15 n&d3 Drawer 43, Louisville, Ky.

BLACK SWEET TOBACCO.—
250 boxes Catawba 10's black sweet Tobacco;
400 do Navy pounds do do do;
250 cases Indian Queen ½ lbs. black sweet do;
100 cases Pickett ½ lbs do do do;
600 boxes common bright pounds do;
In store and for sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—
100 bbls Maryland cut and dry Smoking;
200 ½ do do do do do;
3,000 lbs Killikinick, in 5 and 10 lb bales;
200 gross Washington Smoking, in papers;
100 do Union do do;
In store and for sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

MASS LICORICE.—
50 cases W & F Licorice;
25 do G & F do;
30 do M F do; for sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

TEA.—
35 ½ chests fine Gunpowder Tea;
200 caddy boxes do do 6 & 12 lbs each;
20 cans extra fine do do 2 lb caddies;
40 chests O. P. Tea in ½ lb and 1 lb paper;
For sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

MACKEREL AND HERRING.—
100 kits No. 1 Mackerel;
150 kits No. 2 do;
500 boxes No. 1 Herring; for sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

NORTH ALABAMA COTTON.—54 BALES MIDdling for sale by
my15 NOCK, WICKS & CO.

CHEESE.—70 BOXES LARGE NEW CHEESE FOR sale by [my6] GARDNER & CO.

DRY GOODS.

ON MONDAY, MAY 11, 1863

J. R. EMMIT & CO.

Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson

WILL OFFER

AMERICAN PRINTS,
WARRANTED COLORS,
AT
16 2-3 CENTS.

Best makes Prints at 20 to 25 cents.
Bleach Cottons at 20 to 25 cents.
4-4 bleach Cottons at 30 cents.
4-4 Long Cloth at 35 cents.
Unbleached Cottons at 18 3-4 to 25c.
Heavy Brown Cottons at 35 cents.
Plaid Cottons 25c, former price 35c.
Heavy Cottonades at reduced prices.

On Monday, May 11th,

J. R. EMMIT & CO.,

East Side of Fourth Street,
Between Market and Jefferson,
WILL OFFER

Great Bargains
IN
DRY GOODS
Just Received From
Auction.

Lot A—450 yards black and white Check Poplins at 50c, former price 75 cents.
Lot B—325 yards gray Poplins at 45c, former price 60 cents.
Lot C—1600 yards Silk and Wool Berages, assorted, at 25 to 35c.
Lot D—275 yards Half Mourning Rosalbas at 37 1-3 c, worth 50c.
Lot E—350 yards Griselda Stripes at 45c.
Lot F—1100 yards Griselda Checks at 45c, former price 60 cents.
Lot G—675 yards Check Mozambique at 45 cents.
Lot H—25 dozen Hem-stitch Linen Handkerchies at 25 cents.
Lot I—950 yards Plaid English Lavellas at 16 2-3 to 25 cents.
Lot K—750 yards Plain Lavellas at 15 cents.
Lot L—1000 yards Half Mourning Check Mozambique at 45 cents.
Lot M—600 yards Jaconet Flouncing, very cheap.
Lot N—Plaid Swiss Muslins at 25c to 35 cents.
Lot O—11-4 Honey-comb Quilts at $2 50.
Lot P—50 pieces Plaid and Check Ginghams at 25 cents.
Lot Q—100 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2 cents.
Lot R—White Brilliants at 20, 25 and 30 cents.
Lot S—Sun Umbrellas at reduced prices.
Lot T—100 pieces Stripe and Plaid Nainsook, cheap.
Lot U—75 dozen Linen Doylies at $1 50, worth $2 50.
Lot V—30 pieces pink Ribbon, very cheap.

J. R. EMMIT & CO

3,500 YARDS
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC
FOR DRESSES,
AT
J. R. EMMIT & CO'S.

NEGRO GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

Best Makes
IRISH LINENS & LINEN SHEETINGS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. R. EMMIT & CO.'S.

PINK, BLUE AND BUFF
FRENCH LAWNS
WARRANTED COLORS,
PINK & BUFF PERCALE,
WARRANTED COLORS,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Just Received.
J. R. EMMITT & CO.,
my1[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Theater.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

D. Hanchett, Stage Manager | Thos. J. Carey, Treasurer

Private Boxes $5 and $8. Dress Circle and Parquette 75 cents. Second Tier 35 cents. Gallery 15 cents. Colored Boxes 35 cents. Doors open at 7½; Curtain rises at 8½ o'clock.

Benefit of Mr. S. DRAKE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 15th, 1863, will be performed Diamond's pathetic play in 3 acts, entitled A MOTHER'S VENGEANCE.

Madame Clermont..........Mrs. A. Drake.
Dance..........M'lle Sophie and Mons. Baptstain.

To conclude with the screaming burlesque entitled THE LADY OF THE LYONS.

Clod Meddlenot..........Mr. S. Drake.

Wood's Theater.

Corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Manager, GEO. WOOD; Stage Manager, H. B. PHILLIPS. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents; Private Boxes $4 and $5.

Benefit and last night but one of the celebrated Comedian, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

He will appear to night in three glorious pieces.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, May 15th, 1863, the performance will commence with the Comedietta of the HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.

Mr. Gilman..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS

After which, the Comic Drama of the JACOBITE.

John Duck..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Solon Shingle..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

In rehearsal, a grand Irish Legendary Fairy Drama. Matinee every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Something for all the People.

THE CHOIRS OF THE METHODIST CHURCHES, assisted by some of the members of other Church Choirs, and some of the most accomplished amateur vocalists of the city have united to give a Musical Festival at MASONIC TEMPLE on

Tuesday Evening, May 19th,

For the benefit of the PORTLAND METHODIST CHURCH.

Tickets can be procured at the several Music Stores, at Webster's Photographic Rooms, and at A. H. Redford's Methodist Book Rooms. my9 dtd*

HARNESS MAKERS' UNION BALL.

THE HARNESS MAKERS' UNION WILL GIVE A GRAND BALL at Masonic Temple, on the evening of Monday, May 25th.

☞Tickets ONE DOLLAR.

MANAGERS.

G. A. Ruhl, P. Tracy,
G. Brown, W. Messick,
W. Kart, J. Schoeneberger,
P. G. Hahn, J. Kecl.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

G. A. Ruhl, Thos. Casey,
Ph. Zoeller, Thos. Aubrey,
A. Flannegan, P. Tracy. my3 d19

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

On Jefferson, bet. First and Second sts.,

(Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted), IS OPEN FOR

Balls, Parties, Public Meetings, &c.

☞For terms see JOHN B. HINKLE, at the Hall. fe3 dly

INSURANCE.

The Safest and Cheapest Insurance.

B. D. KENNEDY'S INSURANCE OFFICE,

413 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Dulaney's Building, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store.

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWing named safe, reliable, and justly popular Insurance Companies, Insurances will be made on Lives and every descript on of property at fair rates.

As the division of an insurance risk among several Companies is regarded as safer and more prudent than a large amount in any one Company, I would respectfully solicit a portion of the business of my friends and the public. Losses promptly and satisfactorily settled. Proofs of losses and adjustments made at this office WITHOUT CHARGE on all policies issued at this Agency.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Fund belonging to the members insured $9,250,000.

ALL the profits are divided on the mutual system every five years among the members insured.

The business of this Company is conducted exclusively on the Cash plan. No notes whatever are received for premiums, or paid back on claims for losses. The accumulations or dividends may be applied to increase the amount insured under the policy, or in annual deduction from the premium. In the first instance, many cases are on record where the amounts originally insured have been *more than doubled* by the accumulations or dividends, and in the second, the annual reduction granted by the Company IS LARGER THAN THE ANNUAL PREMIUM; in other words, that the policy has been entirely paid up for the original amount, and the policy holder, instead of paying any premium to the Company, is actually IN RECEIPT OF AN ANNUITY (to be still further increased by future dividends), amounting to several hundred dollars, for the remainder of life.

Rates, pamphlets and any other information may be obtained upon application at this Agency.

Continental Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus $1,250,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders.

Dividends returned to policy holders, on Fire risks, as follows:

1857	33⅓	per cent.
1858	50	do.
1859	50	do.
1860	45	do.
1861	35	do.
1862	40	do.

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest, and is purchased at this office, at prices ranging from 50 cents to 85 cents on the dollar, according to date of issue.

North American Fire Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

ORGANIZED IN 1828.

Cash Capital and Surplus $300,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

Dividends returned to policy holders:

1861	33⅓	per cent.
1862	50	do.

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest, and is purchased at this office, at 50 cents to 60 cents on the dollar, according to date.

Washington Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus $525,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

Scrip dividend 1861	60	per cent.
Do do 1862	60	do.

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company,

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus $250,000.

Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital and Surplus $175,000.

Home Insurance Company,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Cash Capital and Surplus $300,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

Scrip Dividend 1861	25	per cent.
Do do 1862	50	do.

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest.

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent
my12 413 Main street.

50 Recruits Wanted for the First Kentucky Artillery.

$42 PAID IN ADVANCE.

THIS BATTERY HAS BEEN in the service 22 months. If you wait and are drafted, you receive no advance pay. Quarters, subsistence and clothing furnished as soon as enlisted. Recruiting office northeast corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets Louisville, Ky.

JOHN H. MELLEN, 1st Lieut.,
my13 d3w* 1st Ky. Battery, Recruiting Officer.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

JUST PUBLISHED, IN A SEALED ENVELOPE. PRICE 6 CENTS.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the GREEN BOOK, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, POST PAID, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery, N. Y., P. o. Box 4586.

ap2 d&w3m

Attention, Farmers.

EXTRAS! EXTRAS!

CAN FURNISH EXTRAS FOR ALL THE STANDARD

Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners.

Don't wait until your harvest is ready, but supply yourselves in time.

KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
ap29 d'stf 414 Main street.

THE SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE,

AND

HYGIENIC MEDICATION

BY

J. A. BRENTS, M. D.,

116 Jefferson st., bet. First and Brook, Louisville, Ky.

PARALYSIS, SPINAL CURVATURE, CONSTIPAtion, Dyspepsia, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Venereal, Nervous and Female Diseases, Fevers, Inflammation, &c., &c., treated successfully.

Cancers cured by Refrigeration.

Patients can be supplied with good board.

Written prescriptions sent by mail for $5.

Mattson's Elastic Syringe Sold. Price $2 50.

my13 dtf

HENRY A. HUGHES, Late of Sutcliffe & Hughes, Louisville, Ky. | CHAS. E. ROBINS, Late Cashier Franklin Bank, Zanesville, Ohio.

HUGHES & ROBINS,

BANKERS,

517 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, Bullion, Uncurrent Money, Vouchers, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

One thousand acres fine lands in Carroll county, Iowa. This would be exchanged for city property at fair rates. ap28 dtf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of Louis Cohlund, deceased, are hereby notified to present their bills for payment within thirty days from date. All persons indebted to the said Cohlund will come forward and make payment within that time.

MARIA COHLUND.
Adm'x of the estate of Louis Cohlund, dec'd,
my14 dlm on Lost Alley, Butchertown.

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SPECIAL AND POSITIVE SALE OF

150 Cartoons

First-class New York City Manufactured Ladies' and Misses' Sewed

Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Congress Boots,

(For Spring and Summer wear),

AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW MORNING, FRIDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, at auction-rooms, just received per Adams Express,

150 Cartoons

Of fashionable Kid and Goat Congress Boots, Lace Boots, Buskins and Slippers for Ladies' and Misses' wear.

☞It is but seldom we can offer such desirable stock to the city and country retailer These goods were manufactured expressly for New York city retail sales.

my14 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ROCKAWAYS, BUGGY, SPRING WAGON, HARNESS, CHOICE PRESERVES AND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15TH, AT 10 O'CL'K, will be sold, in front of auction-rooms, No. 520 Main street, two excellent Rockaways, a Buggy and a porter's Spring Wagon and Harness. After which a general assortment of Furniture, consisting in part of ½-Canopy and Misses' Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Tables, Sideboard, hair-seat Chairs, Workstands, new and second-hand 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets and Matting, Window Shades, Mattresses, Bedding and Hemp Bagging, Cook Stoves and Kitchen Utensils, to which will be added a choice lot of fresh canned Fruits and Preserves, put up expressly for family use.

Terms cash. C. C. SPENCER,
my14 Auctioneer.

Special Auction Sale

BY L. KAHN & CO.,

404 MAIN STREET.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 15TH, 1863, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, about 600 lots of desirable Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Woolens Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.; a large line of Hosiery, together with a large line of Notions.

There are a great many desirable goods in this sale, and we would especially call the attention of dealers to this sale, as we are bound to close several large consignments.

Terms cash. L. KAHN & CO.,
my14 d2 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE PERSONAL EFFECTS OF THE LATE MRS. E. B. TUNSTALE, AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, MAY 18TH, AT 10 O'CL'K, will be sold by order of John Burks, executor of the estate of Mrs. E. B. Tunstale, at her late residence, 5 miles from the city, and near the Shelbyville pike, all her personal effects, consisting of Furniture, Horses, Farming Implements, Carriage, Milch Cows, Corn and Hay.

Terms—$20 and under cash; balance in 6 months with joint notes and approved security.

my9 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY FRED FRISCHE.

A COMPLETE SOAP FACTORY AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 19TH, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, P. M., will be sold, on the premises, on Lost Alley, in Butchertown, the Soap Factory of Louis Cohlund, dec'd. Said Factory is in complete order, ready for immediate use. Also at the same time 4 hhds soda, 2 iron casks of cast soda, several bbls of salt, a number of old and new soap boxes; one horse and several sets of harness, saddles, 2 spring wagons with tops, platform scales, a cart, dray, new straw cutter, and several other articles.

Terms made known at sale.

FRED FRISCHE, Auctioneer.

The Factory will be leased for a number of years. Inquire on the premises, or at G. F. Barth's Furniture Store on Green street, between Hancock and Clay.

my13 dtd

Auction and Commission Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST OPENed an Auction and Commission Stable, on the north side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public generally, and especially of those who have Horses, Mules, Wagons, or any other description of property to sell. Liberal cash advances made on property left with us for sale. We have engaged the services of Mr. E. D. Hitchens, of Cincinnati, a well-known auctioneer. Try us.

fe13 d6m GASLIN & BRAWNER, Pro'trs.

PUBLIC SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Job Graham and others, against Jos. Combs, } In Chancery.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MAY 18TH, 1863,

About one hour o'll o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, 24, 36 and 42 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property attached herein, viz:

A LOT and improvements commencing on the east side of Sixth street 109 feet south of Main street; thence south 100 feet and extending back same width about 52 feet 6 inches.

A LOT in the rear of the above, fronting 26 feet 3 inches and running back same width 87½ feet.

A HOUSE AND LOT fronting 30 feet on the south side of Walnut street between Sixth and Seventh, and running back same width 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by J. B. Flint's lot, and on the west by F. S. J. Ronald's lot.

Also 330 ACRES OF LAND in Jefferson county, Ky., bounded on the north by the lands of Phil. Smoot's heirs, on the south by the lands of Eli Farmer, on the east by the lands of Jno. M. Delph and Wm. Preston, and on the west by the lands of Wm. Woods and Whitaker's heirs.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOMAS A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
my13 td N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT, TO ME directed, I will, as Sheriff of Hardin county, sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in Elizabethtown, on a credit of twelve months, on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1863, that being County Court day, the following slaves, to wit:

JOSEPH, about 23 years old, 6 feet high, weighs 160 pounds, copper color, has two small scars on the left hand.

GEORGE, about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 165 pounds, color black.

SAM, about 30 years old, weighs 160 pounds, 5 feet 7 inches high, color black.

ISAAC, about 36 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 135 pounds, has two small scars above the left eye, color black.

WILLIAM, 11 years old, small of his age, dark copper color.

JACKSON, about 32 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, color black.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, payable to the Commonwealth, having the force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing interest from date.

my8 dtd M. HARDIN, S. H. C.

Commissioner's Sale.

UNION CIRCUIT COURT.

F. A. Kaye, Isaac Cromie, and George Gray Carville, plaintiffs, Against George W. Carville, defendant, } In Equity.

And

H. D. Kent & Co., plaintiffs, Against Geo. W. Carville, defendant, } In Equity.

BY VIRTUE OF DECREES OF THE UNION CIRcuit Court in the above consolidated causes, the undersigned, Commissioner of the said Court, will, on the 1st day of June, 1863, the same being the first day of the Union Circuit Court, at the Courthouse door in the town of Morganfield, Kentucky, sell on a credit, by equal installments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, to the highest bidder, who will give bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, for the price, so much of the property in Union county, Kentucky, conveyed to George W. Carville by William H. Granger and his wife and trustee, on the waters of Tradewater river, known as Tradewater Mills, as will pay three thousand seven hundred and ninety five dollars, with interest from June 9, 1856, and two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 15th day of September, 1860, and the costs of said suits.

The said property is a very valuable and extensive saw and grist mill, with all the necessary machinery and appurtenances, and twelve acres of land attached with a substantial dwelling house and out houses and stabling thereon.

Sale positive, at one o'clock.

my5 d2w] THOS. S. CHAPMAN, Commissioner.

STEAMBOATS.

For Clarksville and Nashville.

The elegant passenger steamer LADY FRANKLIN, Merrielees, Master, will leave as above, positively, THIS DAY, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my15 B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

For Evansville and Henderson.

The fine passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, Bruce, Master, will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 15th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from the Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
my15 No. 116 Wall street.

For Nashville.

The fine steamer HETTY GILMORE, Gillmore, Master, will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my15 MOORHEAD & Co. Agents.

For Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis.

The fine steamer SWALLOW, ——, Master, will leave for the above ports THIS DAY, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
my15 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Nashville.

The splendid passenger packet HENRY FITZHUGH, Wolfe, Master, will leave the city wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, the 15th, for Nashville.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents,
my15 dl* Wall street.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,

425 Main St., Louisville, Ky.,

Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS ARE REQUESTED TO examine our stock of Note, Cap and Letter Papers, Envelopes, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is complete. Photograph Albums in great variety. We ask the attention of dealers to our assortment. Lists furnished on application. Liberal discount to the trade.

my12

WANTED.

TWENTY HANDS TO PICK STRAWBERRIES. THE highest wages and prompt pay. Inquire of
J. CALLAHAN,
my 13 d6 Corner Ninth st. and Broadway.

WANTED,

A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEWORK. Inquire at No. 127 Main street, opposite the Galt House.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Fears of a Raid on Washington.

Rebel Cavalry Dash up to Chain Bridge.

Halleck Countermands Hooker's Order to Re-cross the Rappahannock.

Movements of Gen. Lee's Army.

Two Days Later from Europe.

A Better feeling in England.

Latest Southern Reports.

Female Rebels Going South.

Dick McCann not Dead.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Post says the latest news from Washington and the army, current here to-day, are that fears of a rebel cavalry raid upon the Capital are entertained in Washington, and for some days the planks of the chain bridge have been removed, and a full battery also stationed at the Aqueduct bridge.

On Sunday night last a rebel cavalry force made a dash through our lines, and up to the chain bridge, but we cannot learn that the enterprise was attended with any advantages. If true, it is evidently an act of mere bravado in return for Stoneman's exploits.

Stoneman is at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, and Col. Kilpatrick has received orders to report there.

Gen. Lee has detained all the nurses and surgeons who accompanied the ambulance trains across the fords, and has also placed guns in position at Banks and United States' ford, from which facts it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive and cross the river and attack our forces.

It is quite certain that Hooker had ordered a portion of his army to re-cross the Rappahannock, some days ago, as previously stated, in accordance with a plan formed before he commenced his retreat, but the plan was not approved by Gen. Halleck, who therefore countermanded the order, hence the conflict in the reports concerning the crossing of the river by Hooker.

Gen. Butterfield has said that a movement cannot be made for some time.

It seems not unlikely that Gen. Halleck contemplates assuming the command.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The Times' city article says it is understood that the United States government has resolved to send an agent to England versed in maritime and international law to co-operate with Mr. Adams in the consideration of the various questions now arising on those points between the two countries. The object is to enable such questions in all possible cases to be settled promptly instead of being the subject of tedious correspondence.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Chelmsford, said he understood that in future any mails seized by Federals would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seal upon them. When the government received the communication which was to come from the Washington government it would be their duty to consider what answer they should return to the communication.

Earl Hardwick called attention to the fortifications at Spitshead and pointed out that the Charleston affair left the value of fortifications against ships exactly as it had always been.

Several other speakers alluded to the Charleston affair and valuable experience.

In the House of Commons on the 30th of April the Attorney General, in reply to Mr. Whiteside, said he could not state when the case of the owners of the Alexandria would be tried.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

John Orcutt, a carpenter, of Kentucky, convicted of treason, has been pardoned by the President, through the intervention of his friends, on the ground that he has repented of his crime. He voluntarily abandoned the service of the rebels and returned to his allegiance.

One hundred and sixty rebel prisoners have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The oath was administered to the jurors of the criminal court to day.

The Navy Department has received information that the S. S. Cherokee was captured off Charleston while endeavoring to run the blockade.

Lieutenant Colonel Jas. Oaks, of the Fourth United States Infantry, has been detailed to aid the War Department in the arrest of deserters, and in securing uniformity in the execution of the enrollment act in the State of Illinois. His headquarters to be at Springfield.

HALIFAX, May 14.

The steamship America, from Liverpool the 2d, via Queenstown, has arrived, bringing two days' later news.

The London Observer, in a pacific article, does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and earnest desire to cultivate most friendly relations with Great Britain, and avoid giving just cause of offense.

Consols on Saturday were very firm, at 93⅝.

Cotton firmer, and all qualities slightly higher.

Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Produce steady.

Stocks—Erie shares, 46½@47½; Illinois Central, 44½@43½ discount.

The Russian army had been routed by 3,000 Circassians, and the Grand Duke Michael narrowly escaped capture.

Mr. Layard said he had much satisfaction in stating that a dispatch that morning had been received from Lord Lyons, announcing that Mr. Seward had given directions that the mails on board the Peterhoff should be sent to their destination unopened. [Cheers in the House of Lords.]

Earl Russell said that as the question of the Peterhoff and the detention of her Majesty's mail had been the subject of discussion, it might be convenient that he should state the substance of the intimation he had received from Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons stated that, in answer to his application, Mr. Seward had informed him that the American government had determined not to release the vessel and cargo, but to send them before a prize court. With regard to the mails, in conformity to the letter of the 31st of October, they would be forwarded to their destination.

Mr. Seward stated that in any similar case the same course would be pursued, until some agreement was arrived at upon the subject. The law of nations did not appear to have laid down any precise and clear rule with regard to the practice, which was somewhat novel, of sending mailbags by private ships; therefore, Mr. Seward was anxious to make communication to Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

LATEST—*London, May 3*—Consols after official hours yesterday were very firm at 93⅝. Mexican brands were much higher. The Paris Bourse opened at 69f 65c.

Liverpool, May 2—Wakefield, Nash and others report flour firm at 22@26s. Wheat steady, and fine qualities somewhat higher; red Western and Southern 9 and 4@10s. Corn opened firmer, but closed dull; maid 30s, white 31@32s. Others report beef irregular. Pork firm. Bacon easier. Lard tending upwards at 36@38c. The brokers' circular reports sugar active and unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. The evening's circular reports breadstuffs firm. Wheat 1@2d higher. Sugar tending downward. Coffee buoyant. Tea quiet, but firm and unchanged. American stocks quiet and tending downward.

CAIRO, May 14.

The very latest dates from Grant's army to Thursday have been received. At that time it was eighteen miles from Grand Gulf, encamped near Big Black river. We have not yet possession of any part of the railroad between Vicksburg and Jackson. There is probably no truth in the reported battle at Clinton. Grant is receiving heavy re-enforcements.

A new overland route for troops and teams has been made from Young's Point to the river below. It is only eight miles long, and greatly expedites forwarding men and supplies.

Ten negro regiments have been formed. Gen. Thomas, who has just arrived from Memphis, thinks ten more can be formed.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 13.

The following is from Southern papers:

Vicksburg, May 8—The enemy is using the spade on the other side of the Big Black. The Yankees occupy Utica, Hines county, Miss.

Banks publishes an order in New Orleans, requiring all registered enemies to take the oath by the 1st of May or prepare to leave the Yankee lines by the 15th of May.

Four thousand prisoners arrived in Richmond, on the 9th instant, from Fredericksburg. Frank P. Blair, Jr., is reported among the captured. Passengers state that the oath of allegiance was administered to him at his own request.

The Charleston Courier claims a victory at Fredericksburg, and places the rebel loss at 10,000.

NEW YORK, May 14.

The World's Washington letter states that the indications are that the rebel army is swinging round his left wing on the Gordonsville and Richmond road to Fredericks Hall Station, with his right resting on the Fredericksburg and Richmond road at Bowlinggreen, thus protecting the upper end of the triangle framed by these roads at Hanover Junction, sixteen miles from Richmond, giving the rebels two railroads from Richmond to their army.

NASHVILLE, May 14.

Fifteen disloyal citizens arrived here tonight from Gallatin. They will probably be sent beyond the lines to morrow. Eight females are included.

Rebel information from the South denies the reported death of Dick McCann. He was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. His Quartermaster, who was badly wounded, was mistaken for him.

The river has been falling rapidly since last night.

CAIRO, May 14.

Congressman Washburn left the extreme front on Friday. From him we learn that Grant's advance was then within fifteen miles of Edward's Station, which is eighteen miles east of Vicksburg.

Two divisions of Sherman's corps have reached Grand Gulf.

McArthur was crossing his army, which was in excellent condition.

News by Thursday Evening's Mail.

—The rebel General Van Dorn, who several days since was killed by a Dr. Peters, near Columbia, Tennessee, was a great favorite with Jefferson Davis on account of a personal friendship of long standing. He was a native of Mississippi, and graduated at West Point in 1842. While in the Federal service his career as a military man was meritorious enough. He received two brevets for gallantry in the Mexican war, and particularly for his conduct at Cerro Gordo and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. He was wounded when entering the city of Mexico. When the present war broke out he was Major in the crack Second cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was Colonel and Robert E. Lee Lieutenant Colonel. Our George Stoneman was Captain in the same regiment, and Fitzhugh Lee was a Second Lieutenant. Resigning with other southern officers at the time of the secession, he was appointed to a command in the rebel army and stationed in Texas, where he was when Twiggs deserted his country and treacherously surrendered the United States troops to the enemy previous to joining the Confederates himself.

We have said that Van Dorn was a member of the West Point class of 1842. Among his mates were Wm. S. Rosecrans, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, D. H. Hill and James Longstreet. Van was a poor scholar, and in a class of fifty-six stood fifty-second in the order of merit, though he always bore a good reputation for bravery.

—The process of depleting Missouri of the rebel population is still going on, and large numbers of Secessionists are daily being sent south of the lines, according to a late order of Gen. Curtis. It is stated that men whose families accompanied them were allowed to take $1,000, while individuals not thus incumbered were restricted to $200. It is reported that the rebels refuse to accept those who cannot support themselves. If this be so, then sympathizers furnished from the North, and their property confiscated and rejected by the South, will be in a sorry condition enough.

—General Lee, as the telegraph states, has issued an order announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who seems to have survived but a short while subsequent to the amputation of his arm. Previous to the rebellion General Jackson was Professor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. He was a very rigid Presbyterian, and his religious zeal and fanatical devotion to the cause of Secession gave him great influence. The official organ of the rebel leaders, the Richmond Enquirer, doubtless expressed its true sentiments when it said, on receiving intelligence that Jackson was wounded, that "his loss would be ill replaced by the accession of 50,000 veteran troops."

—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the 12th inst., in deciding certain points in a fugitive slave case which is being tried before it, said:

"One thing is certain, no man can be arrested and sent back to a disloyal master. The institution of slavery in its madness arbitrarily to control men, has involved the nation in a life struggle, and has sent some of the best men of the country to a premature grave; nevertheless the law will be executed, because it is a law, but no farther. The men who own this property are apparently dead to the life of the country, and would sacrifice it for the negro. It is not to be disguised that the blood now shed is on the altar of this institution."

—Brigadier General Willich, who has been for some time a prisoner of war at Richmond, and who was exchanged for Gen. Churchill, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, and on Wednesday night his numerous friends in that city gave him a magnificent supper at Turners' Hall. The General made a speech, in which he thanked his friends for their hospitality, and detailed to them, in an interesting manner, his experience as a prisoner of war with the rebels.

—The position of the front of the rebel army of Tennessee is thus described by a correspondent in a late number of the Atlanta Confederacy newspaper,

Our right rests at McMinnville, and the line extends thence westward to Manchester, Wartrace and Shelbyville to Columbia. It forms the arch of a large circle, curving slightly toward the south, while the rear extends as far south as Estelle Springs. Our right flank is protected by Elk Creek, Canny Fork, with its numerous tributaries, and the abrupt peaks of the Cumberland mountains, and several thousand dashing, dauntless cavaliers, under chivalrous, impetuous John Morgan. Our left is sheltered by Duck river and by the bravery and vigilance of Gen. Van Dorn and his devoted followers.

—From Special Order 173, of Gen. Burnside, we learn that the following-named citizens of Kentucky, who, having been banished from the State, but having had a hearing at headquarters, are permitted to return to their homes upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States:

George Cadwallader, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky; Alexander Maydwell, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky.; Dr. F. W. Major, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky.; Littleton Stewart, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky.; James J. Coons, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky.; and Henry R. Orr, Paris, Bourbon county,

—It was reported at St. Paul, Minnesota, several days ago, that fresh troubles with the Indians were anticipated. Sioux spies have been lurking for some time around the Winnebago reservation, urging that tribe to join them in a war upon the whites. The Winnebagoes, however, don't take kindly to the hint by any means, as they captured three of the spies, on Thursday of last week, killed them, cut their hearts out, chopped their bodies into pieces (so it is said), and distributed the pieces among the tribe, and celebrated the event by a grand war dance. Troops have been sent to guard against an attack, but the settlers around Mankato ranch are alarmed, nevertheless.

—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette from Somerset, dated 12th inst., says that a division of rebel cavalry, under John Morgan, reported to include the commands of Forrest and Wheeler, is at Monticello.

The Jacob affair resulted in a National loss of 20 killed, wounded and missing. A thousand rumors as to the rebel intentions are afloat. Nothing certain is known.

—A Washington correspondent writing on the 12th instant says:

The first negro regiment in the District now numbers nearly nine hundred volunteers. They will be speedily inspected and mustered into the United States service. One company of the regiment marched up the Avenue today, making the first appearance of negro troops in the National Capital,

☞The New York Post and the New York Tribune are the greatest strategists in the country. They are both explaining to Gen. Hooker how he might have been victorious.

OUTRAGE.—One evening last week three men, garbed in Federal uniform, and armed *cap-a-pie*, went to the residence of a Mr. Hikes, living in the county, about seven miles from the city, and aroused him from his slumbers. Mr. H. inquired of them who they were, when they replied that they were Federal soldiers, and had come for something to eat. Mr. H. came down stairs and kindly set out before them on the porch a liberal quantity of cold victuals. They did not seem to like the idea of eating on the porch, and did not even make any pretense towards eating, but seemed bent on entering the house. They began to question Mr. H., denouncing him as a rebel, and wished to know if he had any rebels in the house, or any sons in the rebel army—he giving all their questions a negative reply. One of the men drew a revolver, and pointing it at his head rushed towards him; but Mr. H. jumped inside the door and cried to his wife to bring him his gun. She did it, but the cowardly scoundrels ran; and had not Mrs. H. prevented her husband from firing he would have doubtless killed one or all of them before they could get away. There is a lot of thieves who are infesting the country, and who are clothed in Federal uniform, who go from house to house after night, representing themselves as soldiers who have been ordered to search their houses, when they are but common robbers, who have no other motive than that of stealing whatever they may chance to see. We hope the military authorities will examine into this matter, so that the lives and property of loyal citizens living in the country may be protected from the unlawful and cowardly proceedings of these common thieves. The farmers do not know whether they are soldiers or not; and if necessity require the arrest of a rebel, or a sympathizer of rebellion, or his premises are to be searched, let it be done in daytime, or in such a way that they may not be imposed upon by a band of thieves and robbers, who represent themselves as soldiers of the Union army.

A VISIT TO CAMP.—Some days since statements were made in the daily papers concerning the conduct and reflecting upon the discipline of the officers and men encamped about four miles from the city, on the Bardstown pike. We determined to see and know for ourselves, whether these statements were true, and if they were, whether they are so at this time. On yesterday we visited the camp, accompanied by Major Lew Gwynne, of the Fourth Kentucky cavalry, who commands a detachment there. We found the camp delightfully situated, clean and orderly in its appearance. The patrol is stationed within and around it to preserve order, and to prevent exits from the camp without proper orders. The officers in command of the various detachments are gentlemen of merit, and perform their duties in a military style. The privates are well behaved and disciplined, reflecting great credit upon the officers in command. The quartermaster and commissary departments are in excellent condition, and forage is abundant. In all this camp is an exception to those which have been established near our city. No complaints are made to the commanding officer but that they are immediately attended to and the offender promptly punished. Major Peter Mathews, of the Fourth Ohio cavalry, who is senior in command, is a soldier and a gentleman of rare qualities. Few are aware of the difficulties he had to meet in the formation and continuance of this camp. He has, however, succeeded to his own satisfaction as well as to the satisfaction of others. Great honor is due to the Major for his untiring energy and faithfulness in the discharge of his arduous duties, and we bespeak for him the unfeigned thanks of officers and men of the camp and for our citizens generally.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday morning two gardners living about three miles from the city on the Salt river road, had a dispute in the ... market-house, in regard to a pair of tubs. Their names were Jacob Ritter and Jacob Miller. Yesterday Ritter was waiting for Miller to pass his house, which he did about noon, and went out and pulled him off his wagon and beat him very badly. Ritter went off and came back and attacked Miller a second time, when he drew a pistol and shot him. It is thought the wound will prove fatal Miller came to the jail and gave himself up. Ritter is a man of family.

☞The prospects of Jeffersonville were never so bright as at this time. Property is rising in value, houses are being erected and the population is increasing. The government is about building an hospital there to accommodate 3,000 patients, and also to transfer from this side of the river all army stores and military offices, making that place the great military depot of the West. Extensive buildings such as bakeries, arsenals, and storehouses for provisions are already built and in use.

☞The following members of Kentucky regiments reported at Barracks No. 1 yesterday:

D D Conner, co K, 34th.
Wm Polley, co G, 9th cav.
G W Shockley, co D, 12th cav.
L Moran, co G, 5th.
F Zimmerman, co H 4th cav.
V Steinman, co I, 6th.
G J Gallian, co A, 23d.
H Summers, co H, 5th.
A Garner, co I, 5th cav.
W S Lankenship, co I, 5th cav.
C Coffey, co G, 3d.

☞A young man named Pratt, from Bullitt county, who has been with John Morgan's gang for twelve months, returned to this city yesterday, and wished to take the oath of allegiance. He will be sent to the Military Prison, thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, to have the oath administered and be released. No deserters from the rebel army are now released at this post; all of them are sent to Camp Chase.

JOHN MORGAN UNDER ARREST.—It is reported that the rebel chief, Morgan, has been put under arrest for refusing to obey the orders of Gen. Wheeler, to whose command his brigade has been attached. Morgan's men threaten to disband in consequence of this treatment of their leader. Until he was defeated at Milton Morgan, acted independently; came and went pretty much as he pleased.

BARRACKS No 1—Forty-on (41) members of Kentucky regiments reported at Barracks No. 1, yesterday. There have been transferred—

To Nashville, Tenn.	17
To Park Barracks	2
To Bowlinggreen	1
Total	20

SEIZURE OF GOODS.—A trunk containing locks, two carpet-sacks, filled with a variety of goods, and several other articles, which were being shipped to Lexington, Ky., without a permit, were seized at the depot of the Kentucky Central railroad, at Covington, a day or two since, by government officer E. H. Samuel.

FINE TOBACCO.—A hogshead of Ballard county tobacco was sold Wednesday by Messrs. Spratt & Co., of the Pickett Warehouse, at $42 per hundred pounds. It belonged to Mr. D. W. Settle, of Paducah, and was purchased by Messrs. Ropke & Co., one of our most extensive manufacturing firms.

APPOINTMENT.—We learn that the President has appointed Joshua F. Tevis, Esq., United States District Attorney for the State of Kentucky, in place of Thomas E. Bramlette, who has resigned the position for the purpose of making the canvass for Governor.

☞The following members of Kentucky regiments were transferred from Barracks No 1 yesterday:

To Nashville, Tenn., A J Yeats, sergt co G, 18th.
" " J Charles, corpl co G, 8th.
" " M Wilch, co H, 10th.
To Bowlinggreen, F D Conner, co K, 34th.

☞There are but fifty rebel prisoners now confined in the military prison...

☞The Nashville Press of yesterday says that Brig.-Gen J. T. Wood will take command of that post; Brig.-Gen. Granger assuming command of the troops stationed there. Both of these officers are of the regular army. Gen. Wood has long been in command of a division in that department, and is one of the most efficient officers in the United States. He will make a splendid commandant.

☞We have the authority of the Murfreesboro correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who writes on the 11th inst., for stating that seven thousand rebel soldiers in Arkansas, some time ago, threw down their arms and refused to fight, but were finally pacified by the arrival and personal exertions of Kirby Smith.

☞Officers who left Hooker's army on Monday last have arrived, and report that our entire army was still in camp at Falmouth. No portion of it was south of the Rappahannock.

RIVER MATTERS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Moorhead & Co., No. 116, Wall street.
T. M. Erwin No. 139, Wall street.
B. J. Caffrey No 137, Wall street.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS.

Major Anderson, from Cincinnati.
Fanny McBurnie, from Nashville.
Florence Miller, from Nashville.
Hettie Gilmore, from Nashville.
Jacob Strader, from Cincinnati.
Rachel Miller, from Nashville.
Sunny Side, from Nashville.
Commercial, from Memphis.

DEPARTURES.

Major Anderson, to Cincinnati.
Jacob Strader, to Cincinnati.
Fanny McBurnie, to Cincinnati.
Igo, to Nashville.

The river was falling slowly last evening, with eight feet four inches water in the canal. Weather clear and very pleasant.

Business was rather dull, the arrivals being quite numerous, but the difficulty—almost impossibility—of obtaining permits has nearly put a stop to shipping. A party who has a lot of goods here for which he cannot get a permit, has ordered them to be sent to Cincinnati, as there will be no difficulty at all from that point.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer Henry Fitzhugh will leave for Nashville this afternoon at four o'clock.

FOR CINCINNATI—The Gen'l Buell is the mail-boat at noon to-day.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The steamer Swallow will leave for the above and intermediate ports to day at 10 o'clock.

HENDERSON—The Big Gray Eagle is the regular Friday packet, and will leave to-day at 5 o'clock, from the Portland wharf.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The Hetty Gillmore Capt. Gillmore, is the Nashville packet, and will leave this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Cumberland is falling quite rapidly at Nashville, as we learn from the Dispatch of yesterday.

The sanitary steamer Dunlieth arrived from Cincinnati with a large cargo of stores for Memphis. Among her freight were 1,100 cans of fruit and a large quantity of potatoes.

The Pittsburg Gazette says:

The river continues to recede rapidly at this point, with scant eight feet in the channel, according to the pier marks last evening. The weather yesterday was clear and hot—a pretty sure indication of rain.

The only arrival since our last is the Emma Graham from Zanesville. The White Rose, from St. Louis, and the Cottage and Leclaire, from Oil City, are due to-day.

The New York was making preparations last evening to leave for Cincinnati and Louisville, with all the freight she could take, and a fair number of passengers.

The Sir Wm. Wallace, Capt. Chenowith, leaves for Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis this evening without fail. Shippers should bear this in mind and send down their freight as early in the day as possible. The Wallace will take freight and passengers for any point between here and St. Louis.

The fine, new and pretty steamer Thistle, Capt. Brennan, is up for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening.

The Iowa, Capt. Fulton, is announced for Saint Louis and all points on the upper Mississippi.

RECEIPTS.

MILLIKEN'S BEND—Per Commercial—8 hhds tobacco, Spratt & Co—9 do do, J W Thomas & Co; 39 do do, W J & S Dollar—1 do do, Glover & Co—17 bxs tobacco, Litchen & Bro—241 sks wheat, Verhoff & Bro—89 do do, 11 do barley, Brandies & Crawford—5 casks bacon, Billings & Driesbach.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1863.

Gold is lower. Trade is generally dull with very little change in prices. For particulars of currency matters see specie and bank note list.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Superfine Flour at $5 50@5 75, and extra brands at $6 00@6 50. Wheat at $1 10@1 20 for red and white. Corn from store and wagons 65@70c; in the ear from wagon 60@65c. Barley $1 30@1 50. Oats 63@70c.

GROCERIES—Sugar we quote at 13¼@13⅞ by the hhd; in bbls 13½@14¼c; Crushed 16½c. New Orleans Molasses, old, 65c; new 68@70c per gallon. Coffee 33@35c. Sales Golden Sirup in bbls at 70c; choice in half bbls at 77@80c.

BUTTER—Ohio roll in boxes at 25@28c, fair to choice in packages of 50 to 60 lbs; dull and falling.

POTATOES—Sales Neshanoks from store at $3 00@3 50 per bbl, as in quality.

WHISKY—Light sales at 42c.

COTTONS, &C—Heavy Brown Sheetings we quote at 35@36c and dull. Yarns dull—we quote at 48, 49 and 50c for the various numbers, with a downward tendency. Twine at $1, and Candlewick at $1@1 20 ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Sales of old Western Reserve at 14c; new at 11½c.

HAY—We quote Timothy at $20; retail $23@25.

MANILLA ROPE—Sales at 25c.

FLAX SEED—We quote at $1 95.

LINSEED OIL—Sales at oil mill at $1 45.

COAL—Sales of Pittsburg at retail 21@25c, as to quality.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders 5@5½c; sides 7@7½c, and hams 9@9½c.

LARD—Light sales at 9c.

STRAW—In bales retails at 60@85c per 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Sales to day 138 hhds, as follows, 3 below $7; 6 at $7@—; 12 at $9@—; 18 at $10@—; 19 at $11@—; 15 at $12@—; 14 at $13@—; 13 at $14@—; 16 at $15@—; 3 at $16@—; 3 at $17@—; 4 at $18@—; 1 at $19; 2 at $20@—; 1 at $21 75; 1 at $24; and 1 at $33 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.

Tobacco—The break was small this morning, and the market continued sluggish; 2 hhds of factory lugs at $9 30@9 60; 1 of planters' at $10 15, and 2 of medium manufacturing at $18 50@30 50 per 100 lbs.

Hemp—Market dull, and the only sales reported 34 bales fair undressed at $7; 33 do prime do $9; 20 do choice at $100; 15 do hackled at $180 per ton, and 20 do on private terms.

Cotton—Market dull and no sales reported. We heard of some demand for middling at 5½c per lb.

Lead—Buyers pay 7½c, but it is mostly held higher.

SPECIE AND BANK NOTE LIST.

	Buying.	Selling.	
Gold	48	@50	℔ cent. p'm
Silver	35	@43	℔ cent. p'm
Demand Notes	47	@—	℔ cent. p'm
Eastern Exchange	½ dis@ par.		
Kentucky Money	2	@5	℔ cent. p'm
Indiana Money	1	@3	℔ cent. p'm

BANKABLE FUNDS.

Treasury Notes and Ohio money.

Missouri	1@3	℔ cent dis.
Except—Farmers' Bank	5@10	℔ cent dis.
Union Bank	5@10	℔ cent dis.
Illinois	20@50	℔ cent dis.
Wisconsin	20@50	℔ cent dis.
Iowa	1	℔ cent dis.
Virginia—		
Eastern	60	℔ cent dis.
Western	1	℔ cent dis.
Pennsylvania—		
Pittsburg	1	℔ cent dis.
Interior	1½	℔ cent dis.
New York	1	℔ cent dis.
New England	1	℔ cent dis.
Louisiana	25	℔ cent dis.
Maryland	1@2	℔ cent dis.
Tennessee—		
Planters'	8dis@5	℔ cent dis.
Union	8dis@5	℔ cent dis.
Bank of Tennessee	8dis@5	℔ cent dis.
Stock Banks	20@25	℔ cent dis.
South Carolina	50@40	℔ cent dis.
North Carolina	60@—	℔ cent dis.
Georgia	50@40	℔ cent dis.
Alabama	50@40	℔ cent dis.
Michigan	2	℔ cent dis.
Canada	45	℔ cent p'm

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, May 14—P. M.

Flour very dull and prices unsettled; super is offered at $5 15@5 20, but sales of magnitude could not be made at over $5. Wheat dull and red 3c lower; white scarce and firm. Corn 60c and dull. Oats dull at 68c. Rye is dull at 85c. Whisky 41c. Nothing of consequence done in Provisions. Lard could be sold at 9½c. A good demand for Grease at 6¼@7½c. Groceries steady; sales of city rendered Tallow at 10½c. Gold 145@147; Silver 130@135. Exchange firm. Money easy at 6@8 prem.

NEW YORK, May 14—P. M.

Cotton heavy and lower at 59@60c. Flour heavy and 5@10c lower; $6 25@6 45 for extra State, $6 67½@6 80 extra R H O and $6 85@7 90 trade brands, market closing heavy with no buyers at outside. Whisky 44½@45c. Wheat fully 2c lower; large receipts and more active business at the decline; $1 33@1 62 the range. Barley dull. Corn 80@84c. Coffee dull. Sugar inactive. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard a shade easier at 9⅞@10c.

Money steady at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange at 164½@165½ for first class bills. Gold is without decided change, closing at 150⅝@150½. Government stocks not so firm; U S 6s '81 107½; 7:30s 106⅞@107⅜. At the 2d Board the deposits for 5-20s are $1,500,000. Money is reported more abundant than for some time.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

WE ARE BUYING QUARTERMASTER AND COMmissary's Vouchers and Checks at very low rates. Holders will do well to call on us before selling.

BUCKEYE REAPER

PASSING THROUGH BAR...

FARMERS.

WE INVITE YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the above cut, which represents our celebrated Buckeye Machine passing from one field to another.

We have been selling this Machine five seasons, and of the hundreds sold by us in Kentucky and Indiana no one has failed to give most perfect satisfaction. If you intend buying that Machine which has more points of excellence embraced in it than all others combined, buy the BUCKEYE, and no other.

Our supply of these Machines this season is limited and persons desiring to secure them should buy early.

WARRANTY.

We warrant these Machines to be well made, of good materials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two horses.

The Combined Reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of small grain per day. The Single Mower will cut and spread from 6 to 10 acres of grass per day—both doing the work in a perfect manner.

The Single Mower will cut lodged grass, or lodged and wet clover without clogging.

CASH PRICE FOR BUCKEYE.

Combined Reaper and Mower,	$165
Combined Reaper and Mower (with Self-Raker),	190
Single Reaper,	140
Large Size Mower,	130
Small Size Mower,	105

Notice.

We always keep a full supply of Extras for every part of the Machines, on hand.

☞Catalogues containing full descriptions of the Machines furnished on application.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY

SWEEPSTAKES SEPARATOR & CLEANER.

This Machine is far superior to any Eight-Horse Separator and Cleaner ever brought to this market.

☞Call and see it before buying elsewhere or send for a circular.

We have in store a large assortment of the following Implements of the very best workmanship:

4 Horse (Ground Hog) Threshers,
Horse Hay Rakes,
Corn Shellers,
Cutting Boxes,
Barnhill Corn Drills,
Fan Mills,
Potato Diggers,
Cultivators,
Cast Plows,
Shovel Plows,
Steel Plows,
Harrows,
Water Filters, &c.

We deal heavily in HYDRAULIC CEMENT, OR WATER LIME, PLASTER PARIS, WHITE LIME, LAND PLASTER, PERUVIAN AND AMERICAN GUANO, WHITE SAND, &C.

ap12 d&w3otje20 PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

WHOLESALE NOTION AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE.

IN ADDITION TO THE LARGE stock we had on hand, we are now receiving an additional supply, and shall be constantly receiving Goods in our line, adapted to the wants of the trade. Country and city merchants are solicited to call and examine our stock, which shall be kept full and complete, and will be sold low for cash.

JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent,
No. 628 Main street, nearly opposite
ap29 dislm the Louisville Hotel.

COAL! COAL!

W. L. MURPHY,

An experienced Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

PITTSBURGH COAL,

Strictly Screened for this Market from the Mines known as the

"HYATT & HORNOR" MINES,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE SUPply, and will take pleasure in filling orders by rail road, to country wagons, and to citizens of Louisville at short notice, at the lowest market price.

Office—Third street, between Main and Market, east side.

fel d&nl

Office Southwestern Agricultural & Mechanical Association.

MEETING OF BOARD, MAY 9 1863, AT THE Office of the Farmer's Insurance Company.

Present—G. Mallory, President; L. Young, R. N. Miller, J. H. Schroeder, F. Parks, J. B. O'Bannon, J. Thoroberry, and W. H. Meriwether.

WHEREAS, No acceptable proposition was laid before the Board of Directors of the S. W. A. & M. Association for the purchase of the Fair Grounds up to the time limited by a former advertisement, therefore—

RESOLVED, That said Grounds, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, including a claim against the General Government for military occupancy and damage of the same, be offered for sale at public auction, upon the premises, on Thursday, the 21st of May, 1863, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

TERMS OF SALE—Half cash; balance in 3 and 6 months, with interest from day of sale.

Information in detail of the claims against the Government can be had by calling on the Treasurer, J. B. O'Bannon, Esq. G. MALLORY, President.

Attest: W. E. MILTON, Sec'y.
Louisville, May 9, 1863. my12 dtd

A Perfect Gem, Now Ready.

"I KEEP IT STILL, THAT FADED FLOWER,"

IS THE TITLE OF THE LAST NEW SONG, BY MR. Albert Fleming, author of the Drummer Boy of Antietam. It is dedicated to the Misses Georgina and Emilie Paige, of the Continental Old Folks, who have added it to their collection of choice Songs. Price 25c.

WM. McCARRELL, Publisher,
my13 310 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky

Administratrix's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATRIX OF THE estate of William Leising, deceased, hereby requests all who have claims against the estate to present the same within thirty days, duly identified. Those who are in debt to him are also requested to settle within the same time.

my12 d3w ANNA MARIA LEISING, Adm'x.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estate of Louis Cohlund, deceased, are hereby notified to present their bills for payment within 30 days from date. All persons indebted to the said Cohlund, will come forward and make payment within that time.

MARIA COHLUND,
Adm'x of the estate of Louis Cohlund, dec'd,
my14 dlm on Lost Alley, Butchertown.

Apples, Apples.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 100 BBLS prime Michigan Apples, Northern Spy, Romanites and Russets in store and for sale low by

JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
my13 319 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Japan Tea.

WE HAVE ON HAND A SUPPLY OF choice Japan Tea (per Benefactor), the first cargo received direct from Japan. We invite attention to the same. For sale by

J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
my12 Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

WANTED.

A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $300 TO take one-half interest in a very profitable cash business. Address L. BEVIS,
my13 d3* Louisville, Ky.

WANTED,

TO BORROW, $2,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Apply at this office. my13 d3*

SORGHUM SEED.—A SUPPLY OF DIFFERENT VArieties of Sorghum Seed received.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—5,000 of the Nansemond variety just received.

ROCHESTER POTATOES.—100 bbls in store...

Daily Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."]

French yet Unsuccessful.

Virginia Convention.

R. J. Walker Negotiating a Loan in England of $100,000,000.

Hooker's Army not Moved.

Stoneman's Raid Overrated.

Death of Stonewall Jackson Confirmed.

Vallandigham to be Sent South.

NEW YORK, May 14.

Advices from Puebla, via Havana, to April 21st, say the French were repulsed, on the 13th, in an attack on the Convents of St. Augustine, Carmen, and Merced.

On the 14th a battle occurred at Atlixco between a part of Comonfort's forces and the French. Both parties claim success, but the chief design of Comonfort to dislodge the French was not attained.

Reports reached Vera Cruz April 20th that the French were driven from Fort San Javier and the hill of San Juan to their former position at Amalucan.

The French account disagrees with this, and reports the capture of the Church of Carmen on the 19th.

A general review of the situation shows little change since 1st of April.

Numerous bands of guerrillas infested the road from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

The several expeditions which were sent out to annihilate the guerrillas have been unsuccessful.

The French in Vera Cruz entertained fears that a million dollars, with a large amount of ammunition, about to leave for Puebla, would not arrive safely.

Comonfort had been re-enforced by 7,000 men from the City of Mexico, and Mexican reports express the hope that by overwhelming numbers they will be able to annihilate the French invaders.

A private letter, received in Havana, states that since the first occupation of Fort San Javier, the French army have not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made upon various points, but always with ill success, and sometimes with defeat. On the 19th they opened a cannonade upon Carmen fort, which lasted 40 hours, when a breach was made. Several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but they were driven back by bayonets, leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded. Their losses have been heavy.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

General Stahl's cavalry scouted the country about Warrenton and other directions pretty thoroughly, and report seeing nothing but small squads of guerrillas, who continue to hover about our lines in the hope of doing some mischief, when an occasion may offer.

Telegrams from General Schenck's headquarters in Baltimore say that Mosby is again in the vicinity of Goose Creek Church, Loudon county, Virginia, with a force of about 300 guerrilla cavalry.

The sister and niece of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth, in Alexandria, were to day arrested in Georgetown. They are charged with aiding the rebels by forwarding rebel mails, &c. They will probably be sent South immediately.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

It is understood that Secretary Chase received by the last steamer official advices from Robt. J. Walker to the effect that he would probably negotiate within the ensuing week a loan of $100,000,000 on satisfactory terms, interest payable in London.

A letter received to-day by a Secessionist here from a rebel Major confined in Fort Delaware says the rebel force in the recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed 70,000. The writer admits the rebel loss to be much greater than the Federal.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

A Virginia Union convention met at Alexandria yesterday. Francis H. Pierpoint, the present Governor, was nominated as the Union candidate for Governor, and Mr. Minor, of Alexandria, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

NEW YORK, May, 14.

The Tribune has direct advices from the army to Tuesday.

All reports of movements since Hooker crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock are unfounded. The army occupies its old camps.

The troops are in good spirits, though there is some disappointment among the rank and file at the retreat, but no demoralization.

Stoneman's raid has been overrated. The Richmond and Fredericksburg road was so little injured that it was repaired in twenty-four hours.

Our losses exceed 17,000 men, while Lee is said to admit a loss of 18,000.

Our army still outnumbered that of the rebels.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN VA., May 11.

Gen. Lee has issued general orders, announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who expired on the 10th inst.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

SOMERSET, KY., May 13.

No doubt exists that the enemy are in force across the Cumberland.

A flag of truce to-day from Gen. Morgan brought a letter for Mrs. Buford, of Crab Orchard, informing her of the death of her son in the recent fight with Col. Jacob; also an important letter for Gen. Carter, which was returned, with instructions to the pickets to hold no conversation whatever with the enemy.

NEW YORK, May 15.

The Express understands that McClellan last week sent a request to the President to either accept of his resignation, or place him in active service.

Rumor says the reply stated that active service and McClellan would be required at an early day.

The Tribune states that Sigel returned from Washington after an ineffectual effort to be assigned to duty, even on the commanding General's staff.

The Herald's special states arrangements are making for the immediate release and exchange of prisoners captured during the recent operations in Virginia and elsewhere.

[Special to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Vallandigham was convicted of charges and sentenced to the Tortugas till the close of the war, Burnside approving, but the President changed it by sending him South.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

A gentleman from the Rappahannock says there are no indication of a movements to the south side of the river.

The censorship over telegraphic messages, instead of being relaxed has, if possible, become more stringent.

CINCINNATI, May 14.

River fallen fifteen inches, leaving twenty-three and three-fourths feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer, 70.

PITTSBURG, May 14.

River six feet six inches by pier mark and falling. Weather clear.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.

THE SITUATION.

Gentlemen who have conversed with the President since his return from a visit to General Hooker, assure me that while he regrets the result of the last advance, he is more hopeful than ever of the ultimate triumph of the army of the Potomac. It is now evident that General McClellan was correct in preferring the low lands of the tide-water regions of Virginia, where the rivers furnish means of transporting supplies, to the hilly, broken, wooded country near the mountains, intersected by streams which, after heavy rains, form impassable barriers to an advance or to a retreat; and it is the general opinion here that the next movements made by General Hooker (which may ere this have been commenced), will be made lower down than was his last advance. A few, however, think that he will recross at United States ford, and rendezvous at Gordonsville, which would effectually guard this city, about which there is always more or less alarm.

"When ether lips, and ether herts,
Their teels of love sheel tell,
In lenguege whose Ixclse impeits
The power they feel so well;
There may, perhaps, in sech a scene,
Some ree collection be

FOR SALE AND RENT.

A Large Dwelling House for Sale.

A MOST SUBSTANTIAL STONE DWELLING, with eight rooms, cellar, stable, kitchen, and large frame room, suitable for an office, together with more than two acres of ground, is offered for sale. It is situated in Middletown, on the Shelbyville pike. The rooms are large and the grounds in good order. To any one desiring a permanent home, or a summer residence, with the advantage of railroad facilities, or a good pike to the city, this property offers peculiar advantages. Apply to J. H. HARNEY,
my13 dtf Democrat Office.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER FOR SALE 144 ACRES OF choice Henry county Land, one mile east from the flourishing town of Eminence, 100 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, good young Orchard, commodious Barn, good out-buildings, log Dwelling, weatherboarded, 1½ stories high, containing four rooms and hall.

Also, 55 acres, north and adjoining the town of Eminence, all cleared and in grass and under good fence, with large Barn—no other buildings. Both tracts have an abundance of drinking and stock water the dryest times. I have also for sale a fine Morgan Stallion—Comet. Also a very superior large Jack, some young Jacks and several Jennets.

For further particulars address
J. B. JONES, or
R. L. TINSLEY,
my12 dlm Eminence, Ky.

Stone for Sale by the State of Kentucky.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENT FOR THE State, will sell on most advantageous terms to the buyer, the splendid STONE, dressed and undressed, intended for the locks, dams, &c., on Licking River.
Address R. A. ATHEY,
my10 d6* Covington, Ky.

For Sale.

32 BBLS COPPER WHISKY, ONE YEAR OLD; 1000 bus prime shelled Corn.
J. CALLAHAN,
my7 d2w* Corner Ninth and Broadway.

For Sale.

TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES ADJOINING; one contains four rooms, the other six rooms, situated on Gray street, between Hancock and Clay. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES F. BOLEIG,
ap28 dlm* Corner Wenzel and Green streets.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED NEAR HOBBS' DEPOT, ON the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, containing 100 acres, highly improved, choicest fruits of every description, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, currants, raspberries, strawberry and asparagus beds, crop planted and garden made; house containing 7 rooms out-buildings, such as meat house, kitchen, negro quarters, stable, carriage house, &c.; one of the finest never-failing springs with spring house; immediately adjoining Hobbs' Depot, 12 miles from the city, or 45 minutes ride by rail; Dr. W. W. Hill's Female Academy and B. H. McCowan's Male School are close by; pleasant walk to either; in one of the finest neighborhoods; churches convenient; pleasant drive on the Shelbyville turnpike. Address Letter Box 1,200. Will be sold for cash, or part cash and a dwelling house in the city, if suitable. ap25 dtf

FOR SALE.

ANY OF TEN HOUSES AND LOTS of different qualities and locations, and any of six vacant Lots in Louisville.
Also a two-horse Carriage. Apply at No. 535 Third street, 100 yards south of the Louisville Postoffice.
ap9 dtf WM. H. FORWOOD.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TWENTY HANDS TO PICK STRAWBERRIES. THE highest wages and prompt pay. Inquire of
J. CALLAHAN,
my13 d6 Corner Ninth st. and Broadway.

Wanted.

A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEWORK. Inquire at No. 127 Main street, opposite the Galt House. my13 d3*

WANTED

A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $300 TO take one-half interest in a very profitable cash business. Address I. BEVIS,
my13 d3* Louisville, Ky.

WANTED

TO BORROW, $2,000 FOR TWELVE MONTHS. Apply at this office. my13 d3*

WANTED.

TEN BOYS OF FROM FOURTEEN TO SIXTEEN years old, to learn the following trades: Furniture Varnishing and Upholstering. None but good boys, that can give security to serve out their time, need apply. JOHN M. STOKES & SON,
my2 dlm Main st., bet. Second and Third.

STRAYED & STOLEN.

Stolen.

A HORSE, WITH SADDLE AND BRIDLE on, was stolen on the 7th inst., from Jeffersonville. A small boy took him across the river to Louisville. The horse is 7 or 8 years old, a large, rough or coarse sorrel, star on his forehead, both shoulders badly scarred by the collar, had no shoes on, his forefeet were lately trimmed with a narrow chisel. A common black saddle and bridle were on the horse. I will pay a liberal reward to any one giving information so that I can get him. Information may be left at F. A. Michelman & Bro., No. 238 Market street, near Third.
THOS. W. PRATHER,
d5*my10 Near Jeffersonville.

MILLINERY.

No. 100, FOURTH STREET, No. 100,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS A large stock of seasonable

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, JET ORNAMENTS, BUGLE GIMPS, FANS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, COSMETICS

And on sale low for cash.
DRESS HATS made to order, and all orders promptly and faithfully filled.
mh19 d3m MRS. J. A. BEATTIE.

TO THE LADIES.

JUST RECEIVED—
Real Point Lace Collars, from $3 to $20;
Real Point Lace Sets, from $20 to $60;
Real Point Lace Handkerchiefs;
Real Point Applique Capes;
Real Blond Lace Bridal Veils;
French Embroidered Morning Robes;
Valence Lace Collars and Sleeves, &c.,
And for sale at usual low prices at
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
mh6 Cheap Lace Store, 309 Fourth street.

Walker's Exchange.

New Tomatoes, Potomac Shad
JACK SNIPE & SHELL OYSTERS,
RECEIVED DAILY AT
J. CAWEIN & CO.,
mh31 Third street, between Main and Market.

NOTICE.

THE HEALTHIEST BEVERAGE FOR EVERY ONE, particularly for LADIES, is the celebrated

MADISON ALE.

It is recommended by every physician. It makes stout, vigorous and corpulent. It has the body. The best American Barley and Bohemian Hops are the chief substances of it.
It is for sale either in barrels, half barrels, kegs, or in bottles by the dozen. LOUIS WEBER,
mh10 d3m 105 Fourth st., bet. Main and the River.

LIVERY AND SALES STABLE

THE UNDERSIGNED, LATE OF THE FIRM OF Shockency & Moody, will continue business at the old stand, as heretofore, in all its branches. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, as a member of the old firm, he trusts by strict care and attention to receive a liberal share under the new arrangement.
mh1 dtf J. W. SHOCKENCY.

LITTLE MONITOR

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR BURNING

COAL AND CARBON OIL

As a Gas and Without a Chimney.

IT CONSISTS IN ATTACHING TO ANY COMMON fluid lamp tube, a cylinder about 1¼ inches in length, by half an inch in diameter, made of perforated tin, connected by a very simple contrivance, so that it turns back for lighting, and regulates the flame. A steady stream of gas is emitted from the top of the perforated cone about two inches long, which will bear as much wind and agitation as the street gas, and far more than any light ever before attached to a HAND LAMP. The light is of the same brilliancy as that of the ordinary coal gas, and emits no more odor or smoke when lighted.

It is well known that heretofore, to produce without a chimney any considerable light from these oils, and without any unpleasant odor, has baffled the inventive genius of the age. This burner can be at once regulated for a night lamp or sick chamber, so as to burn 12 hours and not consume

Half a Tablespoonful of Oil.

These, then, are its characteristics:
1.—It gives three times the light of any other round wick lamp.
2.—It will bear carrying round the house, up stair and down, in the most rapid manner.
3.—There are no chimneys broken, as none are used.
4.—It is all right and no family will long be without one.
For sale by
WM. SKENE & CO.,
ja21 d&wtf Bullitt street.

COAL OIL LAMP CHIMNEYS.—ALL SIZES COAL Oil Lamp Chimneys, plain, ground and pearl, for sale by
my3 d,n&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

HAND AND KITCHEN LAMPS.—BRASS, TIN AND Glass Hand and Kitchen Lamps in great variety for sale by
my3 d,n&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

AXLE TAR! AXLE TAR!—AXLE TAR IN GALlon kegs, firkins and barrels, for sale by
my3 d,n&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

LANTERNS! LANTERNS! LANTERNS!—A LARGE assortment of Coal Oil, Lard Oil and Candle Lanterns for sale by
my3 d,n&w WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

DRY GOODS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN,

No. 323 Fourth Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.

HAVE RECEIVED FROM LATE AUCTION SALES in New York a very large and seasonable stock of DRESS GOODS, such as—

MOZAMBIQUES, PLAIN;
MOZAMBIQUES, CHECKED;
CHALLIES;
PLAID AND PLAID LUSTERS;
TAMARTINES;
BAREGES;
GRENADINES;
LAWNS;
ORGANDIES;
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

These articles we are offering from 30 to 70 per cent. cheaper than they have been bought before.

We also call attention of wholesale buyers to our stock of DRY GOODS, and invite them to examine our Goods before buying elsewhere.

DINGFELDER & GOLDMAN,
ap26 No. 323 Fourth street.

SPRING GOODS.

304 FOURTH STREET,

WE ARE DAILY IN RECEIPT OF BEAUTIFUL Spring Dress Goods. Also large supplies of all kinds of Dry Goods.

LACE MITS AND GAUNTLETS;
LADIES' SILK AND LISLE GAUNTLETS;
MISSES' SILK AND LISLE GAUNTLETS;
SILK AND LISLE GLOVES;
LACE MANTLES AND POINTS;
SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS;
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
ALLENSDALE & MARSAILLES SPREADS;
TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS;
TOWELS AND TOWELING;
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING;
PERU LUSTERS IN COLORS
BOMBAZINES AND CHALLIES;
SILVER GRAY POPLINS;
8-4 AND 3-4 WORSTED GRENADINES;
GRENADINE & MOZAMBIQUE ROBES;
ORGANDIES;
JACONET LAWNS;
CHINTZES AND BRILLIANTS;
MOZAMBIQUES;
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS;

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
ap5 tf 304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR FULL SPRING stock of the above goods, viz:
Broche Barege Grenadines;
Broche Silk do;
Mozambique Robes;
Broche, Plaid and Plain Mozambiques;
Organdies, Lawns and Muslins;
8-4 Black Barege Grenadine;
Embroidered Sets of new styles;
And a general assortment of Staple and Domestic Goods. MARK & DOWNS,
mh28 Corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

SPRING GOODS.

100 CASES FANCY PRINTS:
15 cases Fancy Lawns;
10 cases Fancy Dress Goods;
10 cases Fancy Delaines;
5 cases Debalge; for sale cheap by
fe24 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

OSNABURGS.

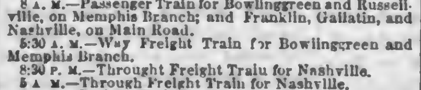
10 BALES BROWN OSNABURGS;
5 cases Plaid Osnaburgs;
10 cases Blue Denins;
10 cases Cottonades;
10 cases Ginghams; for sale cheap by
fe26 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

ATTENTION, SUTLERS.

400,000 Domestic Cigars, assorted brands;
300 gross Assorted Smoking Tobacco;
50 gross Brier Pipes;
25 gross Rubber Pipes;
10 gross Rosewood Pipes;
20 bbls fine-cut Chewing Tobacco;
25 gross Sunny Side do do;
25 gross Sweet Owen do do;
25 gross Rose Bud do do;
10 gross Anderson's Solace do;
5,000 lbs Killikinnick Smoking do;
500 lbs Turkish do do;
15 gross Demi Virginia do do;
10 gross Golden Seal do do;

In store and for sale low by
S. B. McGILL,
my2 307 Green st., bet Third and Fourth.

Louisville and Nashville



RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, PASSENger and freight trains will run through to Nashville without change of cars.
7 A. M.—Passenger Train for Lebanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville, and Columbia, daily, except Sunday.
8 A. M.—Passenger Train for Bowlinggreen and Russellville, on Memphis Branch; and Franklin, Gallatin, and Nashville, on Main Road.
5:30 A. M.—Way Freight Train for Bowlinggreen and Memphis Branch.
8:30 P. M.—Throught Freight Train for Nashville.
5 A. M.—Through Freight Train for Nashville.
7 A. M.—Freight Train for Lebanon.
Freight, in limited quantities, for Bowlinggreen and Way Stations, will be received.
B. MARSHET,
fe1 dtf Superintendent of Transportation.

GEO. W. SMALL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BRUSSELS CARPETS;
THREE-PLY CARPETS;
TWO-PLY CARPETS;
HEMP CARPETS;
LINEN SHEETING, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4, 12-4;
COTTON SHEETING, DO DO;
TOWELS, NAPKINS & DOYLIES;
BUNTING FOR FLAGS;
COTTON DUCK, &C., &C.

These goods are all new, and will be sold at the lowest market price for CASH ONLY. G. W. SMALL,
837 Main st., between Third and Fourth,
mh15 3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

SODA & MEAD.

THE COOLEST AND MOST DELICIOUS SODA and MEAD, with the finest of Syrups, is drawn daily from the

MARBLE FOUNTAIN,

AT THE

MOZART HALL DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.

Northeast corner Fourth and Jefferson streets,
my5 H. F. BARTMAN, Proprietor.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND ABOUT 15,000 bushels of good Pittsburg Coal that has been overflowed and slightly muddied, which he will sell at reduced prices. Give me a call.
N. W. HUGHES,
ap7 dtf 100 east side Fourth st., bet. Main & River.

Kanawha Salt Agency.

T. L. JEFFERSON, KANAWHA SALT AGENT, southeast corner of Market and First streets, keeps constantly on hand, best brands of Kanawha Salt. Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.
ap7 T. L. JEFFERSON.

A. FONDA,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES BRANDIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson,
my3 LOUISVILLE, KY.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY CONnected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as widespread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA,

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of the Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

Cedron Bitters,

One trial and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS;

In all affections of the BRAIN DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA;

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effect of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky. a22 dtf

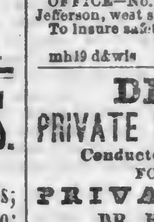
Galen's Head Dispensary AND VENEREAL INFIRMARY,

Chartered by the Legislature of Ky.

For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS
A MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Sixty large Pages, and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,



ON A NEW METHOD OF treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocile, and Hydrocele Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder &c., WITHOUT MERCURY; containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, before placing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this work.

We devote our entire time and attention to the treatment of the various private diseases treated of in our Report. Our Dispensary is the only Institution of the kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.

TO FEMALES.—Special attention given to all diseases of Females. Also for sale

DR. DEWEES' REGULATOR PILLS—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring, or the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health. The Preventive which will last for a lifetime, will be sent to any address under seal, on the receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of the country to cure any case at home, free from damage or curiosity.

The Consulting Surgeon, who is a regular graduate of one of the first institutions of the country, and of large experience in the treatment of Venereal Diseases will give his personal attention to office patients during any hour of the day or evening. Consultations and examinations strictly private and free of charge.

OFFICE—No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

To insure safety to all letters, direct to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
mh19 d&wis Drawer 247, Louisville, Ky.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY

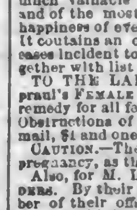
Conducted on the European Plan,

FOR THE CURE OF ALL

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. H. G. MILLER & CO.,

Proprietors.



THOSE AFFLICTED WITH any disease of a PRIVATE NATURE, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary or Secondary Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Barrenness, or any disease of the Genital or Urinary Organs, before imparting the secret to any one should first read our New Treatise on Sexual Debility, sent by mail to any address on receipt of one three cent postage stamp. This work contains much valuable information never before published, and of the most vital importance to the health and happiness of every individual, both male and female. It contains an elaborate treatise on the various diseases incident to the Genital Organs of both sexes, together with list of Remedies, Prices, &c.

TO THE LADIES.—We are agents for Mad. Caprand's FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, a safe and effectual remedy for all female diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Croix FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. By their use married ladies may limit the number of their offspring at pleasure without the least danger of injury to health. They act by preventing conception taking place. One box will last for years. Price by mail, $3 and two postage stamps.

Females will obtain much valuable information by reading our New Medical Treatise.

Persons wishing to consult us personally on any of the above diseases will find us at our office, north-east corner Third and Market streets; private entrance on Third street, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.; Sundays from 8 to 11 A. M. No charge for consultation or examinations. Consultation rooms entirely private. Secrecy in all cases inviolable.

Address all letters to
DRS. H. G. MILLER & CO.,
a27 d&w. Louisville, Ky.

DR. HALL'S

LOUISVILLE

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriene, Paris,

WHERE THOSE AFFLICTED WITH any form of PRIVATE DISEASE can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Siphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Siphilis, Diseases of the Kidneys, etc. By his system it is proved that the venerial complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as a common cold or simple fever; and while inefficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own incompetency, complete and permanent cures are constantly being effected at the Infirmary.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. H. devotes much of his time to the treatment of the cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effects of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, to weaken and debilitate the constitution destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent cure.

Patients living at a distance can consult us by letter, by sending a description of their disease and enclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

Office 311 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
mh5 dtf L. HALL, M. D.

HINZEN & ROSEN.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS!

MARKET STREET,

NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

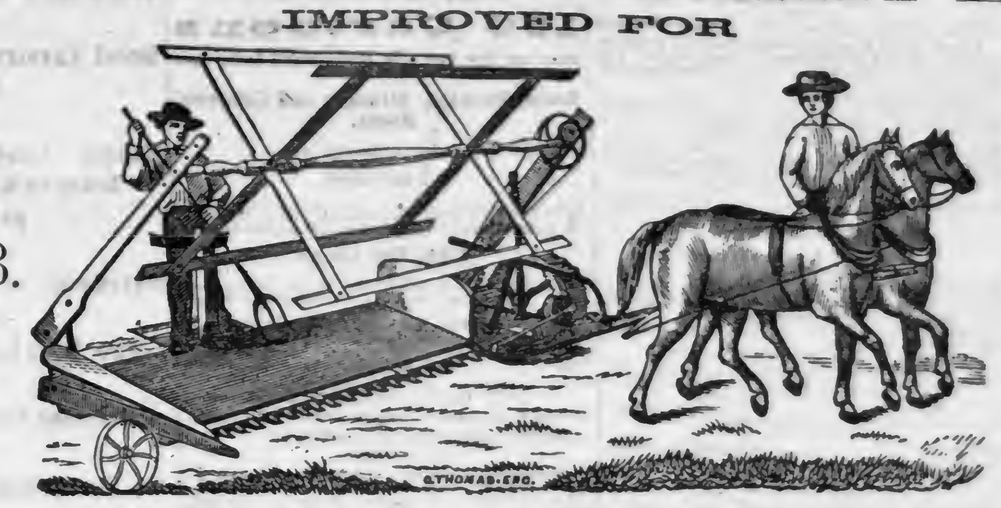
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Always on hand a complete assortment of PIANOS at reasonable prices. ja23 dty

FLOUR.—
10 bbls Edinburg Extra Flour;

LOUISVILLE REAPER.

IMPROVED FOR

1863.  1863.

Description of the "Louisville Reaper."

THIS MACHINE WEIGHS 860 POUNDS, CUTS 6¼ FEET WIDE, AND FROM 4 TO 24 INCHES HIGH. IT IS OF LIGHT DRAFT AND WITHOUT APPARENT side-draft. It will cut, under favorable circumstances, from 15 to 25 acres per day. There is no driver's seat on the Machine. This lessens the weight and leaves all the gearing and boxes convenient for oiling and adjusting. The driver rides the horse on the opposite side from the cutters, and is in no danger of being run over, should he accidentally fall. The gearing is all secured in an iron frame; the bearings are long and secure from dirt. With care this part of the Machine will last for many years.

The high cut of the "Louisville Reaper" saves the handling of a large portion of the heaviest part of the straw, and the forker lays off the grain in perfect bundles, about as easily as upon the ordinary low-cut Machines, which are not capable of doing over one-half the amount of work per day. The change from the lowest to the highest cut can be made by two persons in one minute. Farmers who usually have to spend a half hour in making this change, will appreciate this improvement. A lever extends from the tongue to the frame, to give the platform the proper inclination. The Machine is perfectly balanced. There is no weight upon the horses' necks, except the tongue and neck yoke.

PRICE, AT LOUISVILLE, $120 CASH.

LOUISVILLE MOWER.

IMPROVED FOR

1863. 1863.

Description of the "Louisville Mower."

THIS MACHINE IS MADE ALMOST ENTIRELY OF IRON. IT IS EXCEEDINGLY COMPACT AND SIMPLE, AND STRONG BEYOND ANY POSSIBILITY OF breaking. It cuts a swath 4 feet 4 inches wide, and cuts even and smooth in all kinds of grass. It has a lever for raising the finger-bar from the ground for passing obstructions, or for moving from field to field. It is arranged to throw itself out of gear when backing and is convenient to handle in every respect. It weighs 650 pounds, which is heavier than several of the newly-invented Machines, but none too heavy, we think, to stand the rough and careless usage to which all mowers are subject. The tongue is loose, and there is no weight upon the horses' necks.

PRICE, AT LOUISVILLE, $100 CASH.

A. H. PATCH & CO.,
KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Market st., bet. Preston and Jackson.
my6 d2m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORLD-RENOWNED M'CORMICK REAPER AND MOWER,

FOR 1863.

This Celebrated Machine in Store. Also, Extras for Machines of any year.

KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter & Buchanan,
my8 dtf 414 Main street.

Prepare for Summer--Save your Ice

E. W. MACDONALD,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer and Manufacturer of

Galvanized IRON REFRIGERATORS,

Ice Chests and Water Coolers,
49 Fourth st., 4th door below Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MACDONALD'S

Improved Galvanized Refrigerator,

ON PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT ARTICLE in use for Cooling and Preserving Meats, Milk, Butter, Fruit, Wines, etc.

Constantly on hand and for sale, Ice Chests for Hospitals, Steamboats, Saloons, Butchers, etc.; also, Beer Coolers on the most improved style. All work of this description made to order at short notice. ap15 dtf

LAKE ICE! LAKE ICE!

JOHN P. CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in pure

NORTHERN LAKE ICE.

Office and Depot No. 331 FIFTH STREET, opposite the Courthouse, Louisville, Ky.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE SEASON GUARANTEED.

Steamboats furnished promptly to order.

ICE ALWAYS ON HAND FOR SALE AT THE DEpot in any quantity.

Orders left at this office, or at the store of Messrs. A. V. DuPont & Co., Main street, will receive prompt attention.
my3 dim JOHN P. CROMIE.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND TARPAULINS.

LOUIS HUNTER,

133 MARKET STREET, NEAR FOURTH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DONE BUSINESS IN New York, is prepared to put up Awnings, of every description, at low rates, and made so as to stand all kinds of weather. I will guarantee them to last four years. Particular attention is called to my Window Awnings for Offices and Private Dwellings, made to raise and fall.

N. B. All kinds of rigging work promptly attended to.
ap30 dim

J. G. SPALDING & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

KENTUCKY TOBACCO,

No. 109 MARKET STREET.

ORDERS SOLICITED FROM THE TRADE.
fe18 d3m

Removal.

JUL. DORN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 428 MAIN STREET, BEtween Fourth and Fifth, north side. ap23 dim

D. MINETT,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARRIAGES

AND LIGHT SPRING WAGONS,
Twelfth street, between Main and Market streets.
fe25 d&w6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

PARLOR SKATES,

Carpet Sweepers, Feather Dusters, Scrub, Horse, Shoe and Whitewash Brushes, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Shears, Axes, Hatchets, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, Tacks, Nails, Spikes, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail, at No. 221 Third street, by
mh6 dtf A. McBRIDE.

Carpenters' Tools, &c.

CARPENTERS', COOPERS', SMITHS', and Farmers' Tools, and Materials for sale wholesale and retail at No. 221 Third st., by
mh6 dtf A. McBRIDE.

Manilla Rope.

150 COILS ALL SIZES FROM ¼ TO 2 INCHES;
Jut Rope from ¼ to ¾ inch;

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. B. CLIFFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

EXCLUSIVELY.

No. 7 Front Row, Memphis, Tenn.

I HAVE DISPOSED OF MY STOCK OF GROCERIES, Produce &c., as I find that I cannot, nor can any one else, do justice to themselves and their shippers when they buy, for it is natural that they will sell their own goods first. As I have many heavy shippers I will hereafter confine myself strictly to the

Commission Business

And hope that I will find a continuance of the many favors shown me during the past eight years. I shall give personal attention to all consignments, and will make liberal cash advances on produce in store. My motto is

QUICK SALES & PROMPT RETURNS.

Dealers in cotton cannot do better than to leave their orders with me.

MR. F. M. COPELAND,

Late of Copeland, Edmonds & Co.,

Will give the cotton business his personal attention. He is one among the best judges in the State. Orders solicited.

H. B. CLIFFORD, No. 7 Front Row,
ap3 d3m Memphis, Tenn.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

$5,000 Reward!

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED CERTIFICATES &c., were stolen from the Adams Express Company on the night of Wednesday, March 18, and for the recovery of which $5,000 will be paid by the Company:

NUMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS STOLEN.

Four United States Certificates of Indebtedness, $5,000 each, numbers 21,449, 21,450, 21,451, 21,453.
48 United States Certificates, of $1,000 each.
Nos. 59,343, 59,343, 59,344.
Nos. 59,212, 59,213.
No. 59,199.
Nos. 59,203, 59,204, 59,205, 59,206.
Nos. 59,200, 59,201, 59,202.
Nos. 59,148, 59,149.
Nos. 59,146, 59,147.
Nos. 59,128, 59,130, 59,129.
Nos. 59,247, 59,248.
Nos. 59,190, 59,191, 59,192, 59,193.
Nos. 59,332, 59,333, 59,334, 59,335.
Nos. 59,336, 59,318, 59,319.
Nos. 59,320, 59,321, 59,322, 59,323, 59,324.
Nos. 59,324, 59,325.
Nos. 59,302, 59,303, 59,304, 59,305.
Nos. 59,067, 59,068, 59,069, 59,070.
Ten 5-20 United States Bonds, Nos. 18,179 to 18,188 inclusive.

Also, the following described Checks, drawn by F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company:

Check No. 855,	for	$1,080 00
" 856,	for	1,080 00
" 858,	for	2,845 00
" 859,	for	2,098 13
" 861,	for	1,507 40
" 863,	for	481 37
" 864,	for	5,015 15
" 865,	for	1,220 00
" 866,	for	200 00
" 867,	for	404 00

The public, bankers and brokers, are cautioned against negotiating any of the above described Checks, Certificates and Bonds, as the Adams Express Company claim the right to recover any and all of such securities wherever it may find them. Parties to whom any of these may be offered, are requested to communicate the facts to the undersigned, or to the Agents of the Company at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis or Indianapolis, promptly by telegraph, and, if possible, cause the arrest and detention of the party offering them.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above described Securities.

HENRY SANFORD, Gen'l Sup't.
Baltimore, March 20, 1863. mh27 dtf

H. RATTERMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND COFFINS,

South side of Market st., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand and make to order all kinds of Furniture at the lowest prices. Repairing will be promptly attended to.

Attend to funerals and have on hand a large assortment of Coffins. mh29 d3m

CIGARS, CIGARS.

GEO. L. GRAYSER,

331 Third street, in old Postoffice Building,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN CIgars, Tobacco, Pipes and Snuff. Goods sold at the lowest market price. Orders promptly attended to. my1 d6m

FLOUR. FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY

VERHOEFF BROTHERS.

The following favorite brands:
500 bbls Grand View Mills (sole agents);
300 bbls Mt. Vernon do;
125 bbls Troy do;
100 bbls Blue River do;

COAL AND LUMBER.

COAL. COAL.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOUR BARGES OF THE celebrated "ORMSBY" COAL, which I offer for sale at market price, together with a lot of beached and yarded Coal, at reduced prices.
W. C. KENNEDY,
ap30 dlm 84 Third street.

COAL, COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand a choice lot of

PITTSBURG COAL,

together with all other kinds kept in this market, to which they would invite the attention of buyers. Having had long experience in the business, we feel confident we can give entire satisfaction in every particular. We ask a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed, as well as an increase of new customers. Our office is on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and on Water and First streets.
j-11 dtf BOWSER & FULTZ.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

T. W. BRIGGS

WISHES TO INFORM HIS FRIENDS AND patrons that he has removed from his old stand on Market street, and has opened offices on

Third St., bet. Main and Market and on Cor. Preston and Washington Sts.,

Where he will keep the best quality of

Pittsburg Coal,

Wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices. se24 dtm

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the style of T. W. BRIGGS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
T. W. BRIGGS & CO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

MESSRS. S. ROBERTS & CO., (OF THE FIRM OF T. W. Briggs & Co.) wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they still occupy the office formerly occupied by Messrs. T. W. Briggs & Co., No. 135 Market street, between First and Second, where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best

Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal,

Wholesale and retail to suit customers. se28 n1&dtf

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOS. ROBB),

—DEALERS IN—

Pittsburg and Peytona Cannel Coal,

AND

Sole Agents for the Pomeroy Coal.

ORDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the lowest mark prices. Constantly on hand a good supply of the PEYTONA CANNEL and PEACOCK POMEROY COAL, which, for kitchen, parlor or chamber use, has no superior.

Offices—304 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, at Robb's old stand, and 202 southwest corner of Brook and Market streets. je28 dtf.

FOR SALE!

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEACH BOTTOM COAL, much lower rates, by
J. N. KELLOG, Agent,
ap7 dtf near the corner of Third and Main.

C. M. STRADER. J. F. DONALY

CHAS. M. STRADER & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 309 Green street, bet. Third and Fourth.

WATER PIPES, HYDRANTS, HOSE, BATH Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe;

Also, a fine assortment of

Gas Fixtures, Brass Work & Steam Valves,
fe18 n1&dtf

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. A. E. PORTER

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM HER CUSTOMers and the public in general that she has received a very large stock of SPRING GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Caps, Head Dresses and Ruches, to which she invites her friends and the public to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.
No. 327 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
mh27 d3m

NOTICE.

THE LIBRARY OF THE KENTUCKY MECHANICS' Institute will be reopened on Monday, 23d inst., for the use of Subscribers. Hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 in the evening.

All persons having Books belonging to the Library will please return the same without delay.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Institute, held on Thursday evening, 19th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait upon the citizens and solicit subscriptions to the Institute: Wm. Kaye, George Ainslie, John D. O'Leary and Robert Skene, B. Dupont, Geo. W. Morris, Capt. J. H. Schroeder. mh21 dtf

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